THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR OCTOBER 1808:

With a View of CALDER CASTLE.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *October*,	722
High Water at *Leith* for *November*,	ib.
Description of *Calder* Castle,	723
Hints on the Introduction of Coffee, in lieu of Tea, as a Beverage,	ib.
Monthly Memoranda in Natural History,	725
Improvement in the Supply of Water at *Glasgow*,	727
Account of Books committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured,	729
Proclamation by *James VI.*,	731
Strictures on Combinations,	732
A Journey through the *Highlands* and *Western Isles*, in the Summer of 1804.—By the *Ettrick* Shepherd,	735
On the Employments of Women during the Middle Ages,	738
Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the *British* Navy,	741
Description of *Newfoundland*, with an account of the Cod-fishery carried on upon its banks,	744
Singular Exploits of the *Earl* of *Peterborough* in *Spain*,	748
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	750

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. *Strutt*'s Queenhoo-Hall, a Romance; and Ancient Times, a Drama,	752
II. *Chalmers*'s *Caledonia*,	756
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	764
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	ib.
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	ib.

POETRY.

To an Honest Suter, but very bad Poet,	766
The Guardian Angel,	ib.
The Kirn,	768

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons,	769
—Local Militia,	ib.
—Distilleries,	ib.
House of Lords,	774
—Catholic Petition,	ib.
—Scots Appeals,	776

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

Portugal,	777
—Proclamation by his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. *Sir Hew Dalrymple*, commanding the *British* Forces in *Portugal*, to the *Portuguese* Nation,	782
Spain,	784
—Proclamation of *Ferdinand VII.*,	ib.
—Installation of the Supreme Junta of *Spain* at the Palace of *Aranjuez*,	785
France and *Russia*,	788
France and *Austria*,	790
Sweden,	ib.
Naval Intelligence,	791

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

Court of Session	794
Circuit Intelligence,	795
Magistrates of *Edinburgh*,	797
Marriages,	ib.
Births,	798
Deaths,	ib.
Stocks and Markets,	800

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Sept. 26. to Oct. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

		Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts	Weather.
Sept.	26	29.85	54	58	—	Clear
	27	30.	37	55	—	Ditto
	28	29.73	29	50	—	Ditto
	29	29.65	31	48	—	Ditto
	30	29.8	35	50	—	Ditto
Oct.	1	29.9	32	51	—	Ditto
	2	29.89	40	54	—	Ditto
	3	29.85	43	57	—	Ditto
	4	30.	42	53	—	Ditto
	5	30.05	44	62	—	Ditto
	6	29.9	48	57	—	Ditto
	7	29.85	46	49	0.04	Showers
	8	29.4	44	44	0.03	Ditto
	9	29.8	39	49	—	Clear
	10	29.7	43	56	—	Ditto
	11	29.75	44	55	—	Ditto
	12	29.9	36	44	—	Ditto
	13	30.05	32	56	—	Ditto
	14	29.31	32	40	1.5	Snow
	15	29.65	40	47	—	Clear
	16	29.5	37	45	0.02	Showers
	17	29.61	34	50	—	Clear
	18	29.7	35	47	—	Cloudy
	19	29.8	32	48	—	Ditto
	20	29.6	39	49	0.01	Showers
	21	29.4	36	47	—	Ditto
	22	29.4	32	46	—	Cloudy
	23	29.5	32	47	—	Ditto
	24	29.3	38	49	—	Ditto
	25	28.9	39	48	0.41	Rain
					—	
		Quantity of Rain,			2.01	

High Water at LEITH For NOVEMBER 1808.

Days.		Morn. H. M	Even. H. M.
Tu.	1	0 31	0 58
W.	2	1 15	1 37
Th.	3	1 59	2 22
Fr.	4	2 45	3 8
Sa.	5	3 31	3 55
Su.	6	4 19	4 43
M.	7	5 7	5 31
Tu.	8	5 56	6 20
W.	9	6 44	7 8
Th.	10	7 33	7 57
Fr.	11	8 21	8 45
Sa.	12	9 9	9 34
Su.	13	9 59	10 24
M.	14	10 50	11 16
Tu.	15	11 43	— —
W.	16	0 10	0 39
Th.	17	1 8	1 38
Fr.	18	2 9	2 40
Sa.	19	3 11	3 42
Su.	20	4 13	4 44
M.	21	5 13	5 42
Tu.	22	6 9	6 36
W.	23	7 1	7 27
Th.	24	7 51	8 15
Fr.	25	8 37	8 59
Sa.	26	9 21	9 43
Su.	27	10 4	10 25
M.	28	10 46	11 8
Tu.	29	11 30	11 52
W.	30	— —	0 14

MOON's PHASES
For NOVEMBER 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	3.	8.	15.	morn.
Last Quar.	11.	9.	29.	morn.
New Moon,	18.	2.	43.	morn.
First Quart.	24.	10.	51.	even.

Nov. 2. Duke of Kent born, (1767.)
8. Princess Augusta Sophia born, (1768.)
11. Martinmass.
30. St Andrew's day.

THE
Scots Magazine,
AND
EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,
For OCTOBER 1808.

Description of CALDER CASTLE.

CALDER (or Cawdor) CASTLE, the seat, in Scotland, of Lord Cawdor, is a place of very high antiquity. It gave, in the 11th century, to the guilty Macbeth, his second title of Thane of Cawdor; and a very ancient oaken bed of curious construction is still shewn, as being that in which the good and innocent king Duncan was murdered; this fact, however, may admit of being questioned, since it seems scarcely to be as yet ascertained, from the very meagre knowledge of the times, where Macbeth himself was slain. Calder castle bears the marks of having formerly been of great strength: the tower is very ancient, and its walls of immense thickness, arched at top, and surrounded with battlements. Even the later additions are of very considerable antiquity: in a vault, or cellar, there is, at present, a very singular thorn tree, of a large size, which grows wholly within the walls of the house, the arch at top, over it, being complete and perfect; and this uncommon circumstance is the subject of many romantic fictions throughout the neighbourhood.

At a more recent period, this castle afforded a retreat for a fortnight to Lord Lovat, who fled to it after the battle of Culloden: the place of his concealment is still shewn near the top of a stair, and behind a chimney; and although his pursuers had the most positive information of his being in the castle, and in consequence made many searches for him, yet he remained undiscovered. Indeed it is even pretended that they actually saw him on the top of the castle, one day, tho' this seems scarcely credible.

The castle is surrounded by a large wood, which, with a rivulet that runs through it, affords most delightful and romantic scenery. It is situated about a mile to the south-east of the town of Nairn.

Hints on the Introduction of COFFEE, *in lieu of* TEA, *as a Beverage.*

COFFEE, as a beverage, possesses qualities which may operate as inducements for its general adoption in this country. Indeed, it is strange, considering its superiority, that the adoption of it, in the place of tea, has not already been carried into effect. If we allow to physicians that influence which they are supposed to have, in directing our conduct in regard to diet, it pays no compliment to their earnestness, to say, that tea has hitherto supplanted coffee as a necessary of life.

Although, like every other species of food, coffee, when taken immoderately, has very pernicious and peculiar effects, yet it is superior to tea, in many particulars. A subtle oil that prevails in its composition is highly useful in rarifying the blood, and in stimulating the solids: coffee also promotes digestion, and is esteemed for strengthening the stomach, as well as a gentle diuretic. Tea, no doubt, possesses its uses, but its ill qualities are

many; and these are heightened by the immoderate heat of the infusion.—Indeed, with tea-drinkers, it is a rule, that the tea shall be drunk as warm as it can possibly be swallowed. The ill consequences of hot liquids are obvious, and have been recently attested by the opinion of an ingenious physician: he observes, of individuals whose system of diet abounds in soups, gruels, and teas, that the stomach is *soddened* in the same manner as a washing-woman's hand is by a habit of tepid ablution. On this subject, the words of Dr Buchan are explicit and decided: he avers, that "Tea will induce a total change of constitution in the "people of this country. Indeed it "has gone a great way towards effecting that evil already. A debility, "and consequent irritability of fibre, are become so common, that "not only women, but even men, are "affected with them." These evils, aided by the dreadful effects of a too common disease, have almost fully realised the prophetic sentence of Dr Buchan. That change of constitution, aided by a casual irregularity of the weather, sometimes presents to medical skill such anomalies as threaten to bewilder and defeat the power of science. Among the popalation of the Continent, tea is rarely used, coffee being preferred. I am told by well-informed foreigners, that their countrymen express commiseration with any one who drinks tea, in the same tone as we do for a sick person. If truth, in a matter of this sort, be manifested by the force of custom, this assertion is corroborated by the fact of foreigners preferring coffee, even in this country, where, from novelty and complaisance, they might be induced to follow a different course.

From this comparison, it may be conceived, that the considerations above stated, and the determination of the legislature to dispense with the duties on coffee, will lead to its general adoption as a substitute for tea. Viewing the matter as giving a vent to a certain branch of our trade, and, as conducive to health, it wears a favourable aspect. There are only two points which might lead to doubt upon the subject, and as they are connected with some important reasonings, it may be proper to state them, for the consideration of those who are better versed in such calculations:—1st, It may afford matter for serious discussion, whether, in the present situation of commerce, or, indeed, at any period, it is proper for the legislature to confer particular advantages on one branch of trade at the expence of another: 2d, It is probable that the evil pointed out in the first objection may be realised; as, by giving coffee a preference in the competition with tea, we may shut up that vent for our manufactures which exists in the market where we buy our tea.—This seems not altogether a theoretical objection: as a test, we must examine our own rule of policy in such a case. Holland will trade with Britain on these conditions: she will send her produce to Britain, and will take none of Britain's produce in return, but will have specie; the consequence follows, that Britain declines this trade upon such terms. The parallel may be stated thus: Britain sends a cargo of her staple produce to China, and is offered the staple of China in return, the value of which being depreciated by the competition of coffee, it is of course refused, as an unprofitable commodity: if the parallel be just, the consequence will be calculated to fall as above. Those to whom the science of political economy is familiar, will be best able to discriminate as to the connection which the present subject has with the dogmas of that science, and to calculate the effects of the measure, if it ever attains the magnitude of one. From such, we have reason to expect an advice, and I think I could point out those whose opinions and reasonings will have weight

weight in the present question; if it receives from them that elucidation which they are accustomed to give to public measures, we may hope to view the matter in all its bearings, and in its most extended relations. What I aimed at when I sat down to write, was to shew my fellow-citizens, that, if at this period they adopt coffee as a beverage in place of tea, they co-operate with the legislature; while, at the same time, they make a change for the advantage of their health.

Alexr. Henderson.

Edinr. 17th Oct. 1808.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Sept. 24. 1808. THE first influences of the nightly frosts were discernible on the flower-border; the more tender annuals appeared drooping and flaccid.

——. 27. The frost has now completely discoloured, and in many cases destroyed, all those annuals. The stalks of potatoes in the fields, which were green two days ago, are now, in general, blackened.

Oct. 1,—8. An early and severe winter seems already to be announced, by the premature arrival of large flocks of Fieldfares and Redwings. An intelligent naturalist informs us, that these winter visitors had, this season, arrived in our neighbourhood, before our summer friends, the chimney-swallow and martin had wholly left us. The Wood-cocks have likewise appeared very early on our shores. Some must have been shot in Fifeshire on the last days of September; for we understand, that a dish of woodcocks was presented at the public dinner, held by the gentlemen of the county, on the 1st inst., in celebration of the victories of Ocbidos and Vimiera, in which, their representative in Parliament, General Ferguson, so eminently distinguished himself.

——. 14. This morning, a heavy shower of snow fell, which, in the neighbourhood of the city, lay for some hours on the ground, to the depth of about half a foot. This has been the first snow-storm of the season, and no doubt sufficiently early. About half-past 7 in the evening of the same day, a meteor passed over the city: its appearance was highly luminous, and its motion extremely rapid.

——. 15. After uncommonly violent gales, (chiefly from the N. E.), of several days continuance, our frith seems to have become the resort of sea-birds that do not usually haunt it. We refer, particularly, to the Stormy Petrel or Storm-finch (Procellaria pelagica,) the least of the webfooted sort. A good many of these were this morning, at the time of flood-tide, to be observed skipping along the waves, or fluttering over the breakers, at the mouth of Leith harbour, and occasionally seeking shelter, by retreating within the range of the pier. The Stormy Petrel is truly a bird of the ocean; coming to land only in the breeding season, and scarcely ever approaching ships at sea, but in boisterous weather, when it probably finds some protection by keeping under their lee. It is well known to sailors, by the whimsical name of *Mother Carey's Chicken*, and its appearance is, by them, considered as the sure indication of a storm. It breeds in Fair Isle, Foulah, and some of the other northern islands; and is there known by the various appellations of *Allamonty*, *Mytie*, and *Spenny*.

——. 17. Another large and bright meteor appeared to-night, about 15 minutes past 8 o'clock. Its course was nearly from S. E. to N. W.—When first observed, it appeared to descend obliquely in the manner of the small meteors, called *falling stars*; and, when near to the earth, it seemed to fly off in a horizontal direction, increasing in brilliancy, with a light of the colour of port-fire, till it suddenly

denly disappeared. From the Glasgow newspapers, we find, that it was seen forty miles to the *westward* of Edinburgh, much about the same time; and, by accounts from Dundee, we learn that it was visible as far to the *northward* of this city, also about the same hour.

Oct. 18. A small shoal of herrings has made its appearance in the frith of Forth; the fishing is at present confined to the neighbourhood of Queensferry, the principal rendezvous of the shoal.

——. 20. The uncommon severity of the late gales at sea, cannot be better illustrated than by the statement of a remarkable fact that has just come to our knowledge. A Stormy Petrel, (one of the uncommon marine birds above mentioned,) had been driven by the tempest, so far inland, as to alight in the bleachfield at Roslin, about six miles from the frith. This was on the 18th inst.; and as the gale had abated two days before, it is not unlikely that the poor bird had been forced much farther inland, and was then on its return towards the sea.—It seemed exhausted with fatigue, and died soon after being taken up. It was sent to the editors of the Edinburgh Star, and was by them kindly communicated to the writer of this article. In the course of preserving it as a specimen, the intestines were found to be full of a blackish matter: the animal does not seem therefore to have perished for want, although it may possibly have swallowed unsuitable food.

P.S.—NARWHALS. For some time past, stuffed specimens, said to be male and female, of the Narwhal (Monodon Monoceros) have been exhibited in a sort of ambulatory museum (belonging to a Mr Sands from Northumberland) at the Head of Leith Walk. The larger specimen is 16 feet long, and has one tooth, or horn as it is generally called, projecting about 7 feet from the upper lip. The smaller specimen is only 10 feet long, and has no tooth. Many Narwhals are taken every year in Davis' Straits and the Greenland seas.—Those now exhibiting were brought from the latter place by a Shields whaler, in the course of the past summer. Considering the quantity of fat or blubber situated immediately below the skin, and firmly attached to it, the preserving and stuffing of these Narwhals must have been a work of no common difficulty and labour; and considerable praise is certainly due to Mr Sands for having presented for the first time, to the inspection of the British Public, these curious members of the cetaceous tribe. But it is to be regretted that, in order to the improvement of their external appearance, these specimens have been considerably deteriorated in the eye of the naturalist: They seem to have been laid over with a coating of whitish oil-paint, and numerous dark spots appear then to have been superinduced, without due regard to the disposition, shape or delineation of the natural spots: The iris of the artificial eye has, very injudiciously, been painted of a bright yellow colour,—very different indeed from what prevails among the Cetæ: in the Narwhal we can state upon good authority, the iris is of a chesnut colour. The long tooth of the large animal is situated on the left side of the upper jaw; the rudiments, or perhaps the remains, of another tooth exists on the right side. The long tooth has been loosed from its socket, and its weight ascertained to be 11 lbs. It is spirally striated, and the striæ run in a direction from right to left. It is alleged by the owners, that the smaller animal, said to be the female, never had any tooth or horn; and the exploded opinion that the female is always destitute of this weapon is confidently reported to the visitants of the museum. It may however merely be mentioned, that among

among the few specimens described by naturalists, in which both teeth have been found complete and of equal length, one happens to be a *female*: we refer to that figured in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*. From the circumstance of only one tooth being generally found complete, the narwhal very often gets the name of the Sea Unicorn; and, as an improvement on this name, the narwhals in question have been announced in the newspapers simply as "Unicorns." The unicorn is universally considered as the emblem of strength and agility, and is represented in paintings as partaking of the appearance of the horse and the stag. If the printed advertisements led any person to expect to behold some such animal at Sands's museum, they must have been greatly astonished when they were shown a whale! Many, we believe, are not aware that the unicorn of heraldry is entirely a fabulous animal; and that the Reem of Sacred Scripture, which our translators have rendered Unicorn, is by judicious expositors supposed to be the Rhinoceros.

Since we are upon the subject of Narwhals, we willingly embrace this opportunity of communicating a fact which must be somewhat interesting to every student of British zoology. On the morning of the 25th of Sept. last, a Narwhal * was found, by some fishermen, cast ashore at the entrance of Weisdale in Shetland, on the property of Mr Ross of Sound. The animal was observed by these fishermen swimming about with great velocity on the preceding day; and when they found it next morning, it was dead, but still warm. It had severely cut and bruised itself by floundering among the rocks. It measured, from the nose to the extremity of the tail, twelve feet 3 inches. There was only one tooth or horn; this was 27 inches in length, and spirally twisted, the strice running from right to left, or according to the course of the sun. The upper part of the body of the animal was dusky, with still darker spots, not however very perceptible. The darkness gradually decreased downwards on the sides, and the spots then became more distinct. These spots were horizontal or longitudinal, but of no determinate shape. The belly was pure white. The pupil on the eye was black; the iris, chesnut; the cornea, white. The tail was 30 inches broad, very slightly forked; by no means *deeply* forked, as represented in Dr Shaw's figure of the Monodon in his General Zoology. In the stomach were some remains of animals of the Mollusca order.—This is the second instance on record of a narwhal having been stranded on the British shores; this may therefore with propriety be marked as an occasional visitor of our seas.—Our information was derived from an able naturalist, the Rev. JOHN FLEMING, who inspected the animal on the spot soon after it came on shore.

Edinburgh, 26th Oct. 1808. *N.*

* Possibly this narwhal may prove to be of the kind called Narwalus microcephalus by La Cepede.

Improvement in the Supply of Water at GLASGOW.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AN abundant supply of water has justly been considered a very great advantage to a city, but while it is confined to that obtained from pit-wells, great inconvenience arises to the inhabitants, in carrying it to houses; and in cases of accidental fire, the carriage of the water is a great hindrance to the exertions of the firemen, and thereby much increases the danger of the conflagration.

But when a town is supplied by means of pipes, the ease of obtaining water, by promoting cleanliness, must be of great advantage to the health and

and comfort of the inhabitants, while the fire-plugs, and other conveniences, greatly facilitate the means of extinguishing accidental fire. It is therefore almost incredible to think, that the citizens of any large place should feel satisfied without so essential means of health and safety, which in general lies so easily within their reach.

Spring water has been very often used in preference to river water, for the purpose of supplying towns by means of pipes. But this preference was given merely from its apparently greater purity. For spring water, however pure to the eye, often contains foreign ingredients, hurtful to the human constitution: these ingredients, modern chemistry has enabled us to detect.

This subject will be well illustrated in a work speedily to be published, under the title of "An Analysis of the "pit-wells and mineral waters of "Glasgow and its vicinity, with ob- "servations medical and economical, "by Dr URE, Professor of the An- "dersonian institution, Glasgow."

But whether the foreign matter in spring water happen to be hurtful or not to the human constitution, yet river water, from its softness, is the fittest for washing, for culinary purposes, for the processes of bleaching, dying, and for manufactures.

In its usual state, however, river water contains certain earthy particles which give it a muddy, unpleasant appearance. In order to get rid of this, filtering stones and other contrivances have been long in use. But of late, in this part of the kingdom, the filtration of water on a more extensive scale has been a subject of much attention with bleachers, and has for several years past been successfully practised.

At Glasgow, filtration has lately been conducted on a very large scale at the Cranston Hill water works, for supplying that city from the west, executed under the direction of Mr Robertson Buchanan, civil engineer. —There is reason to suppose that this is the first instance in Britain of filtration being accomplished on so great a scale with sufficient purity. The effect is such, that though the Clyde, during floods, is very muddy, the water, even at such times, is rendered as transparent as spring water. The construction of the filter is extremely simple, and might be easily adopted in any other situation where a large supply of pure water is required. The advantage of a plentiful supply of good water to bleachers, dyers, &c. begins already to be powerfully felt about Glasgow.

In order to procure good water, manufacturing establishments have often been erected in remote situations, labouring under great disadvantages, from want of hands, long carriage of goods, &c. Manufacturers are now convinced, that it is a very great advantage to have their works near the market. Hence cotton mills are almost entirely confined to the manufacturing towns. Those operations which depend on good water, such as bleaching, dying, and callicoe-printing, will of course also be brought to those towns where good water can with ease be procured. This will naturally have the effect of increasing the riches and prosperity of such places.

While the public are benefited by such undertakings, it is satisfactory to observe, that, when judiciously conducted, the individuals more immediately concerned receive ample returns for the capital which they embark.

For example, every one knows the very great rise which has taken place in the shares of the New River company, where shares, which originally cost only one hundred, have risen to the enormous sum of thirteen thousand pounds.

Glasgow, 12*th Oct.* 1808. } *X. Y. Z.*

Account

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Continued from p.* 653.)

"ON the Recall of the Jews: by "*Isaac la Peyrere*, (without "name of city or printer,) 1643, "8vo." This work made a great noise when it first appeared, and the copies were stopt and suppressed by order of the magistrates. The author proves, that the Jews will regain possession of the Holy Land, and will be ruled by a more just and victorious king than their last princes; and this temporal king is to be the *King of France*, for many reasons: 1. Because he is his most Christian Majesty, and the eldest son of the Church: 2. Because it may be presumed, that if the kings of France have power to cure scrophulous sores which afflict the Jews in their body, they will also have the faculty of curing the inveterate maladies of their souls, which are unbelief and obstinacy: 3. Because the kings of France wear on their arms a *fleur de lys*, and the beauty of the church is compared, in scripture, to the beauty of lilies. He reduced all religion to the belief in Jesus Christ, and thus hoped to reconcile, not only the Jews, but all the sects who had separated themselves from the church.

"The Manners of the Age, in dia- "logues, by M. de *la Popliniere*, with "indecent figures." This book, the existence of which seems doubtful, is said to have been found among the papers of M. de la Popliniere, who died in 1762; it was suppressed and carried off by order of the king, if we may believe the account given in the Secret Memoirs of the Republic of Letters, 15th July 1763. This infamous production would be one of the rarest books known, if it really existed. The account given is, that there were found only three copies, which were adorned with numerous and beautiful plates. When this discovery was made, Mademoiselle *Vaudi*, one of the heirs, made a dreadful outcry, and said, that this diabolical production ought to be thrown into the flames. The commissary remarked, that this would require the concurrence of the other heirs; he proposed, therefore, that it should be put under seal, till some resolution had been formed, which was done. The commissary then mentioned the occurrence to M. de St Florentin: the minister dispatched an order from the king, enjoining him to seize the work in name of his Majesty. The character of Popliniere is given at length in Marmontel's Memoirs.

"Principles of French Legislation, "proved by the monuments of the "history of that nation, with a re- "ference to the affairs of the time. "1771, 8vo." This work, which relates to the business of the parliaments, has been severely proscribed, on account of the freedom of its strictures upon the French constitution, and the royal authority. It appears from his statements, "that the French were originally a free people, elected chiefs, to whom they gave the title of kings, either for the execution of laws established by themselves, or for leading them to war. These assemblies, he states to have had the power of judging in all cases of revolt or treason, of regulating the whole internal government of the monarchy, and the imposition of taxes: the choice of peace and war, as well as the manner in which the war should be conducted, was determined by them. He proves that the States General exercised, in whole or in part, all these functions, till 1258, under the regency of the Dauphin, when the princes, taking advantage of public commotions, encroached successively upon them; that the last assemblage of the States, under Louis XIII, in 1614, gave the most severe blow to French liberty; but

but that the rights of the nation are not the less imprescriptible.

" *Histiomastix;* or, the Scourge of " Players: by *William Prynn.* Lon- " don, 1632, 1000 pages folio." This work, the first ever burned in England, was composed by Wm. Prynn, an English advocate. The principal object of this author was to shew, that plays, balls, and masquerades, were unlawful, and contrary to Christianity. In treating of this subject, however, he had interspersed divers reflections, which might be applied to the king, the queen, the church, as approving of, or tolerating these abuses. His general aim was said to be, to shew that there was a design formed of reducing religion to a species of paganism, in order the more easily to restore the catholic religion in England.— This offence was represented, by those attached to the king, in the blackest colours; and after a solemn audience, which lasted three days, in February 1634, the book was condemned to be burnt by the hand of the executioner. The author was sentenced to be expelled from the society of advocates, deprived of the degree which he had received at Oxford, set up in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, to perpetual imprisonment, and to a fine of 5000*l.* sterling. The bookseller who had printed the book was condemned to a fine of 500*l.*, and he who had given the licence to print it, to a fine of 50*l.* In 1640, Prynn recovered his liberty, by order of the House of Commons, and was elected Member of Parliament. He contributed to the restoration of Charles II., who named him keeper of the archieves of the tower, with a salary of 500*l.* sterling; here he employed himself upon his " Antiquæ Constitutiones Regni Angliæ, sub Joanne, Henrico III., et Edwardo I., circa jurisdictionem et potestatem ecclesiasticam, ex archivis turris Londinensis, collectæ et edictæ, per Guill. Prynn. Londini, 1672, 2 vols. folio:" a work of estimation, and not very common. He composed many other books on subjects of theology and controversy. " This man, says Voltaire, was extravagantly scrupulous; he would have thought himself damned, if he had worn a short coat instead of a long; and he would have wished that one half of mankind should massacre the other, for the glory of God and the propagation of the faith." He died at Lincoln's Inn, 24th October 1669, at the age of 69.

" The Heroic Actions and Sayings " of the good Pantagruel, by *M.* " *Francis Rabelais.*" This satire, in which the monks are covered with ridicule, was censured by the Sorbonne, and condemned by the parliament, on account of the obscenities with which it was filled. Sensible persons adhere very willingly to the judgment pronounced on it by Voltaire, who says: " In this extravagant and unintelligible production, Rabelais, it is true, has displayed an extreme gaiety, but a still greater impertinence; he has lavished erudition, obscenity, and ennui: a good story of two pages is purchased at the expence of volumes of folly."

" Radzivil's Biblia Polonica, (Polish Bible.) Brestiæ, 1563, fol." Few works can equal this Bible in rarity. It was undertaken by order of Prince Nicolas Radzivil, Palatine of Wilna, who caused it to be printed at his expence: it is said to have cost him ten thousand crowns of gold. This translation was executed by leaders of the Unitarian or Socinian sect, among whom even Servetus is mentioned. The cause of its great rarity is said to have been, that almost all the copies were bought up and burnt by the opponents of this doctrine. Only three are known to exist; one at Vienna in the library of the emperor; another in the imperial library of France; and a third at Stuttgard.

" Animadversions on the Dialectics " of Aristotle, in 20 books: by Pe- " ter *Ramus*, 8vo. Paris 1543. Dialec- " tical Institutes, in 3 books, by the same

same author, 8vo. Paris, 1543, (both in Latin.") These two works, directed against Aristotle, made the greatest noise at the time they appeared: they caused a kind of sedition in the university of Paris; the quarrel became embittered, and was carried not only before the Parliament, but even before Francis I. Commissioners were named, some to defend the Grecian philosopher, and others to judge between Ramus and him. After very long and keen debates, Ramus was worsted, and the commissioners pronounced sentence against his works and himself, which was confirmed by a decree of parliament the 30th May 1543. This decree sentenced the Animadversions and Institutes to be suppressed, as full of falsehood, of slander, and of buffoonery. Such are the expressions of the arbitral sentence, which received the sanction of the king: he proscribed the two works of Ramus, and prohibited him from teaching philosophy. It was declared that, rashly and insolently, he had risen against the logic of Aristotle; that he had shewn in the dispute much ignorance and insincerity, &c. Ramus, condemned by the court, was at the same time houted by the public, and ridiculed on the theatre: he endured all without a murmur. This is not the first check which Aristotle's philosophy met with: even in 1209 his metaphysical books had been burnt at Paris, and there had been a prohibition against reading or holding them, under pain of excommunication, because they gave occasion to new heresies. Ramus, having embraced Calvinism, broke the images of the College of Preslé, where he taught, saying that he had no need of deaf and dumb auditors. He was involved in the massacre of St Barthelemi, in 1572. He was at the College of Preslé; in his first alarm he went to conceal himself in a cave, where he remained two days. Charpentier, one of his enemies, discovered and drew him out of it. Ramus begged for his life. Charpentier agreed to sell it to him: and after having received all his money, delivered him to the assassins who were in his pay; he was slain, and thrown out of the window. This celebrated professor never had any bed but straw, nor drank wine till ordered by the physicians in his old age. He spent his life in the most austere celibacy, distributing his income to such of his scholars as were in want.

"Medical Dissertation on Air and "Food. By Joan. Fr. Rauch. Vienna. "1622, 4to, 36 pages. On Drink, by "the same. 1624."—These little treatises have been suppressed with such care, that scarcely a copy is now to be found. Their singularity consists in this, that in treating of the effects of wine and chocolate, he pretends that their use should be prohibited to monks. Thus, he says, many scandals would be prevented. This advice was so little relished by those to whom it was addressed, that they have suppressed the copies as carefully as possible.

PROCLAMATION *by* JAMES VI.

(From Copy in possession of a Gentleman of Edinburgh.)

RIGHT trustie and right weelbeloved Cousengills and Counsellors, we greet you weel: Whereas we understand, that the deadly feid betwixt VEITCHES and TWEEDIES is as yet unreconciled, and our peace keept betwixt them only by the means of renewing of assurances from time to time: but since we came so far by great pains in our person, endureing our stay there, and by our continual direction sensyne, suppressed that monster within that kingdom, so as wee do hardly think that there be any one feid except this in all that kingdome unreconciled; and the wrongs and mischiefs done by either of them, as we understand, to others, being in such

such a proportion of a compensation as neither party can either boast of advantage, or otherways think himself too much behind. Therefore, our pleasure and will is, That you call before you the principalls of either surname, and then take such course for removing of the feid and reconcileing, as you have been accustomed to do in the like cases: and whosoever shall disobey your command and direction, you shall commit them prisoners, and certifie us thereof, to the effect we may return unto you our further pleasure and will therein; and so we bid you faireweel: From our Court at Greenwich, the tenth of March 1611.

To Our Right Trustie and right weelbeloved Cousins and Counsellors, the Earl of Dumfermline, Lord Chancellor, Lords, and others of our Privy Councill, in our kingdome of Scotland.

Strictures *on* Combinations.

THE relation which subsists betwixt master and servant is of the most intimate kind, and, like all other relations which originate in mutual dependence, it is maintained and promoted by a reciprocity of good offices. On a first aspect, it may seem, that their interests are opposite; that the aggrandizement of the one party necessarily accomplishes the depression of the other: but on a more enlarged view of the subject, it will be seen, that this apparent collison is compatible with an identity of interests; and that this seeming hostility of views is nothing more than the operation of that salutary principle by which their jarring claims are adjusted, and by which the one is hindered from materially encroaching on the rights of the other.

Of all the arrangements of modern society, that by which a determinate share in the supply of the community is allotted to the labour of a particular class of individuals, is most entitled to the praise and respect of mankind.—By it, men are linked in the closest bonds of union; and by it, a new force is given to the calls of humanity.—Add to these the concentration of the mind, on a particular object, affords a more certain and speedy knowledge of that object in all its relations; and the prospect thus circumscribed, and that dissipation of thought avoided, which variety always creates; a more secure path of discovery is held out, and new advances are daily made in the perfection of art. Now, it is evident that this economy of labour, so highly beneficial to society, originates in the necessities of those who compose it, and in a conviction that the insulated labour of a single individual is insufficient for the supply of wants, so varied in their nature, and requiring such opposite kinds of dexterity. It is evident also, that the most rude form in which this beautiful order could be recognized, would be the division of mankind into two great classes, the *master* and the *servant:* the one was willing to resign a part of his uncontrouled liberty, in order to secure the remainder, and attain the means of subsistence; while the other accounted his services sufficient to entitle him to his protection and security. It cannot be affirmed that this compromise could arise from a sanguine anticipation of advantages which might eventually flow from the union, or from any consideration of that beautiful fabric which the improving ingenuity of mankind might gradually rear. The immediate cause of their coalescence, was a quick felt sense of interest; and the same energetic principle still continues to bring round all those conjunctions and subsequent divisions on which the happiness and prosperity of mankind depend.

It is evident, therefore, that this coalition is the result of a balance of interest; and from their union, we are na-

naturally led to this conclusion, that the situation of each party is bettered. But though it may be evident that this union originates in the wants of the parties, and is promoted by the enjoyment of reciprocal advantages; it is equally obvious, that the benefits thus mutually dispensed, exactly neutralize each other, and leave nothing to be claimed on either side on the score of gratitude. The competition which, at the first, assorted the emoluments of both parties, and allotted to each their respective share, still continues, in every subsequent change, to mete out, with an impartial hand, every new increase of wealth, which a fortunate hazard in speculation, or a favourable concurrence of circumstances, may bring round. Indeed, their interests are so completely identified, they are so mutually dependent, that no change can effect the one without being speedily communicated to the other. Under certain circumstances, it is true, the advantages accruing from this concentration of labour may be diverted, in too great a proportion, to one of the classes; and a period may be fixed on in the history of every country, when it may, with some plausibility, be affirmed, that the price allowed for the labour of the servant was not proportionable to the profits his employer reaped from his service. It is impossible, however, that this state of things can long remain. In the feudal system, (which was but a slight remove from tyranny,) the aristocracy held their vassals bound to perform every species of drudgery, without allowing them more than bare subsistence and security. This, however, is sufficiently accounted for by the peculiar state of society, and can by no means happen when men are left to dispose of themselves as their interests or inclinations may lead them. Interest clashing with interest, and one claim reducing another, finally begets an equation. But perhaps the disadvantages of this extreme case are more seeming than real. When we consider that, as yet, there were no laws to restrain the violence of the oppressor, and that the necessaries of life were precarious and scanty, we may, perhaps, be led to put a higher value on that protection which secured these inestimable blessings, and may reasonably suspect, that it was cheaply enough purchased by all that the confined industry and talents of these times could effect.

In all free states, the exact proportion of emolument to which each party is entitled is meted out in so just and equable a manner, that there is no need of coercive measures on either side to attain a due share of the profit; and the appeals which have been occasionally made to force, to settle their contending pretensions, leave it beyond a doubt, that such violent proceedings are detrimental to both, while they are beneficial to neither. When the profits of the employer are enhanced by any favourable change of circumstances, the advance will speedily be communicated to the subordinate workmen. A favourable return for capital is necessarily connected with an enlarged demand for the commodity in which it is invested; and this large demand draws into its service a new supply of money, and gives new grounds for competition among capitalists: every trader, anxious to gain by this increased consumption for his article, engages as many workmen as his circumstances will allow; and, for their encouragement, holds out an advance of wages. This advance is, no doubt, the smallest possible, but such as it is, it has the effect of alluring hands from the employ of his fellow-manufacturers; who, in order to recover or replace them, must make a second advance. The competition thus begun, is carried through a rapid succession of advances, till the price of labour has reached that degree at which the profits of stock had so lately arrived. It

is not, however, meant that the whole of this rise is made over to the servant. The principle by which their rights were at first determined still continues to operate in every change, and metes out the increase in the same ratio in which their mutual gains had borne to each other. On the other hand, when the profits in any particular line of commercial adventure are lowered by untoward circumstances, to the smallest rate at which it is possible to trade, this reduction will speedily be felt through the complicated body, from the highest to the lowest, engaged in the manufacture or circulation of the commodity. The competition will now be among the workmen. The redundant capital will be withdrawn; and all those who were supported by its returns will consequently be thrown off. Thus destitute, their exertions will be tendered to employers at a reduced rate, and will thus accomplish a diminution in the wages paid to all labourers of the same class.

Those who have combined in order to effect such alterations in the natural order of society, as might promote their own views, have acted in direct contradiction to those maxims which we have been endeavouring to lay down; and though their interests are apparently furthered, yet, on extending our views beyond the immediate consequences of such combinations, we will immediately find, that they involve results diametrically opposite; that the advantage gained is merely temporary, while it paves the way for another change, by which the natural emoluments are as much pressed below their just level, as they were forcibly raised above it.

When such combinations take place among servants, their employers, enraged at the unreasonable demand, do not readily assent to its gratification. In the interval, much time is lost; and, not to mention the inconvenience which the public must feel in having its usual supply curtailed, the labourer himself must forfeit the fruits of honest industry. This is so obvious a consideration, and so readily forces itself into notice, when a combination is proposed, that, aware of its importance, schemes have been fallen on to avert its consequences. Accordingly we find that, in several professions, the members in the adjacent districts are so closely connected, that any stoppage in the wages of those who combine is not immediately felt, but is made up by the contributions of those who, though not agents in the combination, are nevertheless interested in its issue. This, however, does not impair the real loss; it merely graduates it; and in mitigating the primary shock, it imposes a burden which is felt through a long series of years. It is evident, that such exertions do not altogether proceed from disinterested motives; and a similar want among those by whom they were granted, will immediately command back all the sums formerly bestowed.

All this, however, might be borne; privations and hardships of a higher kind might even be endured, were a probable prospect of success held out to encourage them under such pressing inconveniencies. It seems, however, infallibly to happen, that all attempts to obstruct the natural movements of society recoil with impetuosity upon the deluded agent; and, after the subsidence of that anarchy which he has created, he finds others quietly invested in the possession of those blessings which he formerly enjoyed. Such, in fact, seems to be the ultimate effects of all those partial combinations which, embracing only a small number of individuals, leave their places a privileged capture to their more prudent neighbours; and their interest, concurring with that of masters, and the general advantage of the country, soon conspire to fill up the vacant situations. And, as it may be expected, some small deficiency in the supply of hands will be occasioned by the combination,

tion, so it may be supposed that this deficiency will operate some trifling rise in the price of work; and if this rise be more than the employers can conveniently afford, it will also be some trifle above the average value of labour; so that this profession will hold out more encouragement than any other of equal difficulty in attainment, and will therefore, in the end, come to be more fully supplied.

But, supposing the combination to be so general as to extend over the whole country in which it originates, it must still be evident, that the difference of this from the former is not in kind, but only in degree; and it will follow, as a natural inference, that having foreign competitors in trade, even this large coalition carries in its bosom the seeds of its own discomfiture. If, by its influence, the price of any of those commodities in which we had formerly undersold the traders of other countries, should be raised above that of our rivals, it is indisputable, that the continental market, in which our goods formerly commanded an immediate purchase, will be supplied at a cheaper rate; and even, so far as our own laws respecting trade will admit, foreign articles will find their way into this country.

In calculating on the issue of a combination, all consideration of those impediments which arise from the jealousy which attaches to an extended commerce, appear to be laid out of sight; and those who combine, proceed on the absurd supposition, that in every capricious or interested rise in the price of a commodity, they will be voluntarily followed by those whose efforts have always been directed to supplant them. Granting, however, that a combination may be so general, and altogether so constructed, as not to be subject to any of the corrective cheques which we have enumerated, it may still be enquired, whether, in this case, it can produce all those beneficial effects which have been so fondly anticipated? If the object be some of those superfluous articles which minister to human luxury, it may be pretty safely predicted, that the demand for it will be considerably lessened; and although the sum given for an assigned quantity may be greater than formerly, yet, as the consumpt will be smaller, the total profits will likewise be diminished. Again, should the article be a necessary of life, any combination, by which the rate of it is endeavoured to be raised, must soon prove ineffective: not, indeed, from any diminution in the demand, (for that must continue nearly the same) but from the operation of that *stretching* principle, which the combination engenders; and from that alteration which it introduces in the relative value of those articles, each of which contribute a part to the sum of human happiness. The necessaries of life are the measure of its accessory commodities; and their proportional value having been settled, any rise in the former accomplishes a corresponding rise in the latter. Carry this a little further—the more necessary affects the more luxurious, till the particular augmentation is lost in the general rise; and till it amounts to nothing more, than an unsubstantial and frivolous alteration in the denomination of value. *T.*

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Continued from p. 674.

Letter IV.

DEAR SIR,

AS it is probable I would mention the house of Bellanach in my former letters, and the improvements carried on there under the auspices of the

the generous Mr Malcolm, I shall not run the risk of repetition, but proceed with our voyages. I had, while tarrying here, by my rashness, received a grievous wound in the face, which I was obliged to keep bound up with a napkin, and which occasioned my having something of a hideous appearance. Wherevet I showed my face the people were impressed with high ideas of my prowess in the art of boxing, which I never in my life tried; and I thought it would have been more natural had they concluded that some body had been boxing *me*. We set sail on the morning of Tuesday with a fine southern breeze, which carried us out of Loch Crinan. About a mile off the point of Craignish we witnessed a very singular phenomenon. A phenomenon, James! little things are such to you when on a journey: pray what was it? Your honour will not guess; not if you should do nothing else but try for a year. It was, however, what I never before saw or heard of;—being a boat well manned, fishing up cows in the open sea. Aye, look back at the word again; it is just *Cows*. But I am to this day unable to account for it in the least, or how such a valuable fishery came to be there; but it was literally as follows: On reaching the sound of Jura, we steered to the northward; where the wind beginning to sink, and the tide meeting us like a mighty river, we advanced very slow. To the westward about half a mile. we first saw a large wherry crouding sail to the South, and then, a good way ahead of her, a black thing came on with the tide, which we soon discovered, with the help of the spyglass, to be an excellent black highland cow. We approached quite near them, and saw them overtake her, when they immediately dropped their sail and threw coils of ropes around her, endeavouring with all their might to haul her into the boat: this however they were unable to effect, for she splashed like a whale; and the boat was like to turn its keel uppermost; but they lashed her to the stern. Just about this time, when the noise of Gaelic in the boat began to abate, in a moment a dun cow emerged from below the waves about forty yards to the N.W. of us. She was grown very weak, was swimming with her side uppermost, and blowing like a porpoise; but the tide bare her rapidly away from us, and very near straight for them. I cannot describe to you the noise and hurry which ensued in the boat on the appearance of this second prize: some hauled up the sails, others hung strenuously by that which they had got, being unwilling to lose a certainty for a chance. They at last with some difficulty succeeded in securing that also, when they made slowly toward the land. We were lost in conjecture from whence these cows could have come, there being no other vessel or boat within sight from which they could have made their escape; and could think of nothing more probable, than that they were cattle which had lately been brought from Jura, and were attempting to swim across the sound to their native isle again, a distance I suppose not exceeding eight miles; but you now know as much as I do. After this we continued for some time to hold slowly on our course, but were soon overtaken by a dead calm, when the furious tide carried us straight away to the south. We were now in no very agreeable situation, being surrounded to the southward by numbers of rocky islets, without any means in our power of eschewing them, and were greatly alarmed at seeing ourselves borne full upon a large one in the mouth of Loch Crinan! the sailors plied with the oars to force the vessel from its longitude, but their efforts for a long time proved abortive. I, for my own part, had no apprehensions of being wrecked on that rock, and strove with all

all my rhetorick to persuade them that it was impossible the tide could run us ashore on the island, unless it had a passage under it; for that it must necessarily go about the island itself, and it was plain would carry us with it, especially as its shore did not shelve: and so narrow is my comprehension, that I believe to this day it was the effect of the island's repelling the current that carried us round, and not the oars. A small breeze now coming from the S.W. we stood into the bay of Craignish, and the breeze afterwards increasing, we again beat up, doubled the point of Craignish a second time, and the tide turning in our favours, went on swimmingly. We kept nearly the same road by which I came last summer, and saw nothing worth remarking saving a great number of fishing boats busily employed on a bank off the slate islands. On the broad channel beyond these islands, and South of Mull, we met with a pretty heavy sea, which was however productive of no worse effect upon any of us, than depriving Mr W. of the power of speech for about two hours, and covering his complexion with the lily's pallid hue. As we dreaded again to encounter the tides in the sound of Mull, we came to an anchor in Loch Don, and in company with Mr M'Alister, went and spent the evening at the house of Achnacraig in Mull, which is a good inn, and kept by civil people. Here we tarried until a late hour, and then returned on board our vessel. There is some green grass surrounding this bay but most of it is upon land which hath been tilled, and is thereby converted from a moss soil into a rich black loam. The mountains are high, the coast, except in the bays, bold and rocky; some brush-wood interlines the declivities; a good way to the eastward appeared the isle of Kerrera, and beyond that the mountains of Lorn; the ruins of Castle-Duart stood on the point beyond us, and upon the whole, the scene was rather interesting, though more so on account of its novelty to us than any thing else. Next morning, as soon as it was day, the tide then beginning to ebb, we got under way, the wind being fair and very gentle. As I did not go to sleep that night, for fear of losing the views, I was on deck all the way, and the morning being fair and clear, enjoyed them very much: my two friends did not awake until we were got up to the narrow sound about the mouth of Loch-Alen. They were much delighted with the wild prospects on each hand, but testified their surprise at seeing so few cottages on the coasts, and those that were all in clusters: they seemed also much better pleased with the appearance of the mountains of Mull than those in Morven. About ten o'clock, we cast anchor in the bay of Tobermory, and went ashore to the village, where Mr M'Alister had some business to transact, but a violent rain commencing, we were forced to keep mostly within doors. Although I did not tarry above two hours at this place last year, and tho' now so much disfigured by the wound in my face, I was surprised at being told by a native who went aboard with us, that the whole village knew me: that they wondered much what my business was there last year, and much more when they saw me return this year: this might possibly proceed from their having a jealousy of strangers, but I rather think that the great number of excise-men on these coasts obliges the highlanders to keep a sharp look out: those of Mull seem to be amongst the most robust, and stout made of any; and many of them wear the old Highland garb, which quite disappears in the country of Lewis and Harris. Mr M'Alister having settled his business at Tobermory, we left it about 3 o'clock P. M. contrary to

to the ardent remonstrances of an old sailor named Hugh; and I still believe that our importunity to get forward influenced the master too much to set out. The wind was now shifted to the West, the day cleared up, and every five minutes the sky wore a more gloomy aspect; the consequence was, that before we passed the bloody bay, where one of the large vessels of the Spanish Armado was ruined, every countenance was stamped with the marks of apprehension; but as it still continued tolerable we held on. When we reached the point of Ardnamurchan, or the Rhu, as it is commonly called, we were obliged to tack twice in order to weather it, and had already got to the windward of it, when the sea growing prodigiously heavy, and the wind continuing to increase, the sailors were affrighted, and though ten or twelve miles advanced, turned and run again for Tobermory. It was not long until we found ourselves off the mouth of the harbour, but the wind, which was now increased to a gale, blowing straight out of it, and the passage betwixt the island and the rocky point being so narrow that it was dangerous to tack, the getting in became a serious concern: the Johnson, though a strong English-built sloop, is certainly the most unwieldy vessel of her size that ever was made. They now made a strong effort to weather the straits, putting her about almost every three minutes; all hands assisted in hauling in the sheets; and after a struggle of nearly two hours, they succeeded in working her through the narrowest, and expected at the next stretch to gain the harbour. There being ten in all on board, and the deck rather throng, I had stepped below to prevent confusion; but my two companions assisted with all their might, not without imminent danger to their persons, for the boom overthrew Mr John every time it was dragged in, and very nearly turned him overboard, he not having experience how to manage himself. I was at length alarmed by an unusual noise and bustle above, but still kept tenaciously by my birth in the cabin, until I heard Mr M'Alister cry out in great agitation, O! Lord! she will go in a thousand pieces!—O! my God! my God! cried the old man at the helm. What's the matter now, thought I; and setting my head out at the campeignan door, saw every man rivetted to the spot awaiting his fate in silent horror. In truth, my dear Sir, you need not envy the then feelings of

Your most obedient

J. H.

On the Employments of WOMEN *during the* MIDDLE AGES.

(From Fisher's History of German Trade.)

THE free German, who valued nothing but his sword, and lived only on what it procured, viewed every other source of gain which was to be pursued by skill and eloquence, as inglorious, and unworthy of himself. He imported from strangers merely weapons and clothes, in exchange for the produce of his land, to which he added that of his hunting, and the gold plundered from his neighbours. Neither during the time of the Roman empire, nor under that of the Franks, was he acquainted with real manufactures; he left them chiefly to freed men, to ultramontane foreigners, or to the despised Sclavonians, who afterwards exported their increased wealth to Italy, or the East sea, and left Germany in its ancient state of rudeness. It appears also, by the acts concerning manufactures, that at that time we had, properly speaking, no internal trade, and although our histories already name all the principal manufacturing towns, yet no business of any consequence was carried on in them by natives. How, indeed, could men

men apply to manufactures, who procured all necessaries by the efforts of their own limbs. All, therefore, came from the hands of the female sex, who supplied their families, both with clothes and with household furniture. The daughters were employed by their mothers as servants, in sewing, weaving, and making clothes. Eginhard mentions of Charlemagne, that he caused his princesses to be diligently instructed in these points. That emperor even issued an edict, ordaining, that young noblemen should be early trained to the use of arms, and that young ladies of quality should be kept close to their spinning wheel. The silver wheel of the Princess Lutgard, daughter of the Emperor Otto I. came after her death to the cloister of St Alban's on the Main, and the Empress Cunegund wore, when a widow, a dark-coloured gown of her own making. In the romances of the middle ages, (which always give a true picture of the manners of the old times, and therefore are of great use, both for history and for the understanding of German law,) we often find ladies described as sitting over their embroidery, or their loom.

These labours were performed by mother, daughter, and maid servants, in a remote part of the house called the women's house, which men were seldom allowed to enter. This women's house, in the most ancient times, was under ground; it was afterwards strongly guarded and surrounded with a ditch, to preserve the inhabitants from any violence on their persons, which was then a favourite exploit among the Germans. Seldom, among any people, shall we find such a number of laws against this species of violence. Indeed, there is no country where we find so many instances of it, as among the Germans, and they were reproached on that account by the ancient French and Italian writers. Nor were ladies secure even from their suitors, but were obliged to employ against them every means of defence. The women's house served not only as a working-place, but also as a bed-chamber. All the German laws allude to it as divided into an apartment in front, and one behind. The one probably contained the members of the family, the latter the maid servants; the violation of the former was punished by a fine of six shillings, and that of the latter by one of three shillings. Afterwards, it became usual for men to attain access into these apartments, which gave occasion to many licentious romances, insomuch, that the very word came ultimately to signify a place of debauchery. In very remote times also, the female slaves belonging to charitable foundations were obliged to reside in a separate house, called *Genicium*. The cloister of Farfe, in Italy, and others in Germany, had a similar regulation; and in these houses they caused the ornaments of their churches to be manufactured. These buildings appear to have been preferable to the French farm-houses, as we may see, among others, from the capitulary of Charlemagne, in which he gives directions to supply his women's houses with wool, linen, kermes, wood, soap, ointment, combs, and other things necessary for the uses of manufacture.

Our ladies made early a great progress in weaving and embroidery. Already, in the time of Tacitus, they employed themselves in weaving linen, and made clothes of it, which they varied with stripes of scarlet. Nor is there any reason to believe that these were imported from Egypt, since, in the most ancient writers, particularly Saxo and Torfæus, we find mention made of the making both of woollen and linen cloth. Nor did they long confine themselves to plain stuffs, but employed themselves upon tapestry, and other ornaments, for houses and churches, which they covered with ornaments of flowers, with hunting pieces, or other historical representations.

tions. Such a covering for an altar, of the highest antiquity, is described by Olaus Wormius, as made by a lady of the name of Lodena, and skilfully representing a remarkable hunt. Saxo mentions of Hamlet, that he tore down, at once, all the tapestry made by his mother, with which the interior walls of the house were covered, and threw it over a circle of drunken guests, binding it down in such a manner, that not one of them was able to rise. In the history of Regner Lodbrog, it is mentioned, that Brunchild had very skilfully delineated on cloth all the brave actions of Sigurd. Every one knows the tapestry on which is described the whole history of William the Conqueror's invasion of England. We find still abundance of similar pieces, because it was customary, in the earliest times, to cover all rooms with them. In many ancient castles of upper Germany, the keepers used to mention to me the names of the Princesses who had wrought them. The most ancient tapestry contained only two colours; black and white. About the end of the eleventh century, they became somewhat livelier; in the thirteenth, they were completely chequered with colours; and in the fourteenth, they began to be drawn in natural hues.—Thus it is that they are distinguished by Cluverius, and I had a full opportunity of satisfying myself on the subject, by means of a great number which Duke Charles caused to be brought to Louisbourg out of various castles in Wirtemberg, which I had it in my power to examine with the greatest attention, and to compare with each other. They consisted of Bible stories, of holy legends, and of representations of former exploits, chiefly hunting parties, which were distinguished by any uncommon incidents. Sometimes they presented rare beasts and birds, and those of a very large size; I also observed various wild beasts, described by Tacitus and Pliny, woven into them, conformably to the description of those writers. At the end of the fifteenth century, such animals were still found in the Prussian woods. Thormod Torfæus has, in like manner, considered the ancient tapestries as a grand source of historical information; and it is much to be regretted, that better care is not taken to preserve these precious remnants of antiquity. It were to be wished also, that the learned would draw up descriptions of them for the benefit of posterity, or would cause them to be engraved. At present, they are daily, either falling to the ground, or are newly painted, or cut down for household use. A passage in the chronicle of the cloister Farfe, and a letter of foundation by Otto II. informs us, that most of the ornaments of churches were wrought by female hands. We can also, by means of those which still remain, establish many historical and natural observations. Kleffel, and Professor Schutz of Hamburgh, have in vain endeavoured to deny their use in heraldry, since Du Fresne has instituted the most satisfactory inquiry into this subject. It is now completely ascertained, that the Franks, and the rest of the Germans, had their ancient memorials sometimes woven, sometimes cut in the covering of their shields. These were, on that account, called *coats of arms*; and in latter times, were added to their weapons. The Baron du Cange shews, that their lining, even at the earliest period, contained gold and silver, chiefly wrought in fur, which gave occasion to the use of these metals in blazonry. Both the colours and figures on these coats of arms were imitated from tapestry.

Besides tapestry, women also performed other species of embroidery, in which they made very great progress. They formed large banners and ensigns. The famous Danish Ensign is said to have been made in one morning by the three daughters of

Regner

Regner Lodbrog, with such art, that when its master had a prospect of victory, the inwoven raven appeared in full flight; but when otherwise, his wing hung motionless. A similar description is given of the ensign of Sigurd, chief of the island of Orkney, into which his mother had so skilfully worked a raven, that when the ensign was inflated by the winds, it appeared to be spreading its wings. The Anglo-Saxon bishop Adhelm, who lived in 680, describes very particularly the skilful embroidery of the Saxon women, and exhorts them to the imitation of the British nuns. A number of manufactures were formerly brought to remarkable perfection in nunneries. But the English women were particularly extolled for their skill in such works, and especially in the making of gold stuffs. It appears, by a certain account, that the holy figures, adorned with silk and gold, on the robe of a certain Pope, were English work, and doubtless that of women. This art is likewise called *opus plumarium*, because the instrument with which they wrought was at first merely cut out of a quill. Even in 1455 there were found in London a multitude of female workers in silk and embroidery, who presented a petition to King Henry IV., stating, that through the importation of silk stuffs out of Italy, this employment was likely to be lost to English women; and they obtained from that monarch a prohibition against the importation of wrought silks for five years.

Sketch *of the* Rise *and* Progress *of the* British Navy *.

IT was not till the reign of Henry VII. that a navy existed in Britain. Before that time, the kings of England, in their naval expeditions, depended almost entirely on the aid of foreigners. That prince built a ship of 1000 tons, called the *Great Harry*. Henry VIII. made still greater advances. He established an Admiralty and a Navy Office; and the sea service, for the first time, became a distinct and separate profession. He settled also regular pay for the officers and seamen. An Admiral had 10s. a-day for pay and subsistence; a Captain, 1s. 6d.; a Seaman, 5s. a month for wages, and 5s. for subsistence. In 1512, a fleet of 45 ships was fitted out, the largest vessel of which was the Regent, of 1000 tons, and 700 men, on which the Admiral's flag was hoisted. It is probable, however, that part of these were foreign, as we have subsequent accounts which make the navy amount only to 16 or 21 vessels. In 1548, however, it appears by an account in the Archeologia, to have consisted of 53 vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 11,268, and which contained 7731 men, 237 ordnance pieces of brass, and 1848 of iron. All these were stationed at Portsmouth, except six at Deptford, and four in Scotland.

In 1552, we have a statement of the condition of the navy, which is as follows: Twenty-four "in good case to serve; so that they may be grounded and caulked once a-year, to keep them tight;" seven "must be docked and new dubbed, to search their tree nails for iron;" three "lie already dry docked, to be new made at your Lordships' pleasure;" one "dry docked; not thought worthy of new making:" four "thought meet to be sold;" six "not worth keeping;" one "in Ireland, whose state we know not."

In the reign of Mary, the navy appears to have greatly declined, though there was only one naval expedition, in which little loss was sustained: but small attention seems to have been paid to it, and ten thousand a year was thought sufficient for its support. She

* The materials for this article are chiefly drawn from Derrick's Memoirs of the Navy. 4to. London, 1806.

She left only 27 vessels, in which there served 3565 men, whose maintenance cost 3218*l.* 10*s.*

Elizabeth, however, applied herself actively to the formation of a navy.—She soon began to build ships of her own, and encouraged the merchants to build large trading vessels, which occasionally were converted into ships of war. The Queen paid the utmost attention to every thing connected with this service; caused timber to be collected for the use of the navy; carried to an extent before unknown the manufacture of gun-powder; augmented the pay of the navy, and invited over foreigners, so that she justly acquired the glorious title of *Restorer of Naval Power, and Sovereign of the Northern Seas.* Yet the numerical augmentation does not seem to have proceeded as might have been expected. In 1565, the eighth year of her reign, she had only 29 vessels; and in 1578, only 24. By 1588, however, at the arrival of the famous Armada, they had encreased to 34, with 12,590 tons, and 6279 men.

The Archeologia contains a complete list of the Royal Navy, on the 23d May 1599, with an account of the number and species of pieces of ordnance with which it was mounted, under the titles of Cannon, Demi-Cannons, Culverins, Demi-Culverins, Lakers, Minions, Falcons, Falconets, Portpece Halls, Portpece Chambers, Fowler-Halls, Fowler-Chambers, and Curtalls. The total number of ships was 42. Queen Elizabeth left at her death the same number of ships of 17,055 tons, and with 8346 men.—The expence laid out upon the navy was still small. In her reign, it is stated to have amounted to 30,000*l.* a-year.

James I. not undertaking any naval expeditions, and finding the navy left in such a flourishing state by his predecessor, cannot be supposed to have made very great exertions for its augmentation. He paid considerable attention, however, to this branch of the service, took delight in visiting the dock-yards and ships, was liberal to seamen, and in the five years preceding 1623, built ten new vessels. In the first years of his reign, he spent upwards of 50,000*l.* upon the navy, tho' it was afterwards reduced to 20,000*l.* The largest ship that had ever come from the English docks was built by him in 1610. She was 1400 tons burthen, and carried 64 guns: and was named the Prince, or Prince Royal.

By a report of Commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the navy in 1618, it appears that there were then only 39 ships or vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 14,700 tons. Thirteen of these were unserviceable. They recommend that the navy should thenceforth consist only of 30 ships, the tonnage of which, however, was to amount to 17,260 tons. The reasons they assign for this limitation are; 1. This navy will contain 3050 tons more than the navy of Queen Elizabeth, when it was greatest, and flourished most: 2. As great a provision of long timber, planks and knees, will be required to supply these 30 ships, as may conveniently be got in this time of great building, and common devastation of woods in all places: 3. These 30 ships will require as many mariners and gunners as this kingdom can supply at all times, now traffic carrieth away so many, and so far: 4. The common building of great and warlike ships by merchants to reinforce the navy, when need shall require, may well contain his Majesty's numbers and charge within these bounds."

Charles I. was, from the earliest period of his reign, exposed to extreme pecuniary embarassments; yet his exertions in favour of the navy, amid all these difficulties, seem to have been great. The large sums, indeed, which he raised on account of ship-money, were among the chief sources of the dis-

discontent excited against him. Yet, though irregularly levied, they seem to have been faithfully applied. In 1633, the navy contained 50 ships, whose tonnage amounted to 23,000 tons. Before the breaking out of the civil wars, the king built at Woolwich a ship called the *Sovereign of the Seas*, the following description of which is taken from a publication, at that time, by Heywood.

"This famous vessel was built at Woolwich, in 1637. She was in length, by the keel, 128 feet, or thereabout, within some few inches; her main breadth, 48 feet; in length, from the fore end of the beak-head, to the after end of the stern, a *prora ad puppin*, 232 feet; and in height, from the bottom of her keel, to the top of her lanthorn, 76 feet; bore five lanthorns, the biggest of which would hold ten persons upright; had three flush decks, a forecastle, half-deck, quarter-deck, and round-house.

"Her lower tier has 30 ports for cannon and demi-cannon.

"Middle tier, 30 ports for culverins and demi ditto.

"Third tier, 26 ports for other ordnance.

"Forecastle, 12 ports.

"Two half decks have 13 or 14 ports more within board, for murdering pieces, besides 10 pieces of chace-ordnance forward, and 10 right aft, and many loop-holes in the cabins for musquet shot. She had eleven anchors, one of 4,400 pounds weight. She was of the burthen of 1637 tons. She was built by Peter Pett, Esq. under the direction of his father Captain Phineas Pett, one of the principal officers of the Navy — She had two galleries besides, all of most curious carved work, and all the sides of the ship carved with trophies of artillery and types of honour, as well belonging to sea as land, with symbols appertaining to navigation; also their two sacred majesties' badges of honour; arms, with their several angels holding their letters in compartment; all which works are gilded over, and no other colour but gold and black. One tree, or oak, made four of the principal beams, which was 44 feet, of strong serviceable timber, in length, 3 feet diameter at the top, and 10 feet at the stub or bottom.

"Upon the sternhead a cupid or child bridling a lion: upon the bulkhead right forward stand six statues in sundry postures; these figures represent Concilium, Cura, Conamen, Vis, Virtus, Victoria. Upon the hamers of the water are four figures, Jupiter, Mars, Neptune, Eolus; on the stern Victory, in the midst of a frontispiece; upon the beakhead sitteth King Edgar on horseback trampling on seven kings."

This vessel is said to have been calculated more for magnificence than for use; but being taken down a deck lower, she became, according to report, one of the best men of war in the world. In short, it is urged by the royalists, in answer to the remonstrance of 1641, that "a sure proof that the King had formed no design for enslaving his people is, that the chief object of his government has been to raise a naval, not a military force."

The *Commonwealth* forms a splendid period in our naval annals; much owing, however, to the respectable state in which the navy had been previously placed. In 1652, the fleet consisted of 102 vessels. Only three of these carried 60 guns; still the English vessels were superior in size to the Dutch, and were much indebted to this circumstance for their superiority. About the end of this year, the pay of the sailors was raised from 19s. to 24s. per month. The Protector, instead of reducing his navy at the conclusion of the war in 1654, ordered all the ships to be repaired and new ones built. He procured an annual grant of 400,000*l.* for the navy, and at his death, in 1658, left it as fol-

follows: 157 ships, mounting 4390 guns, and manned by 21,910 men. Five of these vessels were above 60 guns, and four between 50 and 60. The largest mounted 110 guns—We have thus traced the state of the Royal Navy down to the *Restoration.*

(To be continued.)

Description of NEWFOUNDLAND, *with an account of the Cod-Fishery carried on upon its banks.*

From Herriot's Travels in Canada.

ON arriving at the banks of Newfoundland, a number of vessels, stationed at various distances, and seemingly at anchor, occurred to our view. These we soon understood to be engaged in the Cod-fishery. They are, in general, from eighty to one hundred and fifty tons burden, fitted out from several places in England, particularly from the western counties, and from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. There are, besides, vessels belonging to the fishermen who winter in Newfoundland, and at the settlements on the neighbouring parts of the continent.

The Great Bank, which is about forty leagues distant from the island, is an enormous mountain formed beneath the surface of the sea. Its extent is about an hundred and sixty leagues, and its breadth about sixty, the extremities terminating in points. On the eastern side, towards the centre, a kind of bay is formed, called the Ditch. The depth of water varies much throughout the whole, being in some situations sixty, in others only five fathoms. During the hottest weather the fish do not frequent either the great or the smaller banks, but retire to the deep waters. It has been remarked by many people, that on approaching the banks the noise of the billows of the ocean become more shrill and loud, an effect which is probably produced by the shallowness of the waters.

The thick fogs which are here more prevalent than in any other part of the Atlantic, exhibit a singular phenomenon, and may be presumed to owe their origin to the stream from the gulph of Mexico, the discharge of waters incessantly accumulating there by the pressure of the trade winds.

The cod-fish, whose abundance in these latitudes has afforded for a series of years an essential object of commercial enterprize, is esteemed much more delicate than that found in the northern seas of Europe, altho' inferior to it in whiteness. The length of this fish usually exceeds not three feet, and the conformation of its organs is such as to render it indifferent with regard to the selection of its aliment. The voracity of its appetite prompts it indiscriminately to swallow every substance which it is capable of gorging; and even glass and iron have been found in the stomach of this fish, which, by inverting itself, has the power of becoming disburthened of its indigestible contents.

The fishermen arrange themselves along the side of the vessel, each person being provided with lines and hooks.

When a fish is caught, its tongue is immediately cut out, and it is delivered to a person, in whose hands it having undergone a certain degree of preparation, is dropped through a hatchway between decks, where part of the back bone is taken out, and the cod is thrown, in this state, through a second hatchway into the hold, to be salted. When a quantity of fish, sufficient to fill one of the vessels, is caught and salted, she sails from the banks to the island, where, discharging her cargo, she returns to her station, and in the course of the season thus renews four or five different freights.

The cod fish is dried on the island, and larger vessels arrive from England, to convey it from thence to the Eu-

European markets. In packing the fish in bulk, in the hold of the vessel, much care and attention are requisite; and the greatest precautions are used in loading, to preserve them from exposure to the moisture of the atmosphere, by spreading sails and cloths over the boats in which they are contained, and over those fish already in the vessel, if the smallest degree of dampness in the air be observable. A person denominated *culler*, or inspector, attends the loading of each vessel, in order to see that no fish which is not perfectly cured, be introduced into the cargo, which otherwise might soon become damaged.

The price of fish cured at Newfoundland is generally fifteen shillings the quintal, and it neats in Europe about twenty shillings. The expence of its freight to the coast of Spain is two shillings and sixpence, and to Leghorn three shillings the quintal.

The dried fish, sent to the West Indies, is packed in casks, and is inferior in quality to that carried to Europe. The fish which is salted without being dried, is termed Core-fish, or green cod. A vessel with twelve men, from the middle of April to July, must catch, salt, and bring into port, ten thousand fish, otherwise the owners will be excluded from all claim to the established bounty. The same crew, however, usually procures during the season more than double that quantity.

The merchants of England who are concerned in these fisheries, supply the fishermen upon credit with every article of which they may be in want, and are repaid at the fall of the year with the produce of their industry. Several hundred thousand pounds are thus annually advanced, in speculation, on an object of commerce, before it is extracted from the bosom of the ocean.

About four hundred ships, amounting to thirty-six thousand tons burthen; two thousand fishing shallops, of twenty thousand tons, and twenty thousand men, are in times of tranquillity usually employed every year in this fishery. About six hundred thousand quintals of fish are annually taken, which, upon an average of seven years, are worth, at the island, fifteen shillings per quintal. These, with the other amounts, consisting of salmon, cod-oil, seal-oil, and furs, exceed, annually, half a million sterling. Of twenty thousand men from Great Britain and Ireland employed in that fishery, eight thousand necessarily continued, when their country was not at war, on the island all the winter. Several thousand still remain there during that season, and are occupied in repairing or building boats and small vessels, or in erecting the scaffolds for drying fish. These are not properly sea-faring men, and are distinguished by the denomination of *planters*.

Newfoundland extends in the form of a triangle, about a hundred leagues from east to west, and a hundred and twenty-five from north to south; being situated between forty-six and fifty-two degrees of north latitude.—John Gabato, a Venetian, was its first discoverer, under the patronage of king Henry the seventh of England. No advantage was derived from thence, until the lapse of a period of near forty years. Cape Race, and Cape Ray, are the two promontories which present themselves to mariners sailing for the river Saint Lawrence. Eighteen leagues to the westward of the first appears Cape Saint Mary, which forms the entrance of the bay of Placentia towards the east. This bay is sixteen leagues in breadth, and twenty in depth. Towards its head is the harbour, capable of containing in safety one hundred and fifty vessels, and defended by a fort called Saint Louis. The French were the first Europeans who frequented this situation. Between Placentia and Cape Ray, the western point

point of the island, two other bays, of considerable extent, penetrate some distance into the country. They are distinguished by the appellations of Fortune and Despair. No settlements have yet been made on their coasts, and they are but little frequented. Cape Ray, together with the island of Saint Paul, about fifteen leagues distant from it, forms the entrance into the gulph of St Lawrence; and vessels sailing thither, must pass, in clear weather, in sight of the one, or of the other. Besides the bays already noticed, this island contains a variety of others, particularly on the eastern coast, among which two are remarkable for their extent; those of Trinity and Conception. Near the latter is the harbour of Saint John, which is secure and well fortified.

Bordered by dark and gloomy rocks, which exhibit a barren, inhospitable appearance, the country, on a nearer view of its soil, belies not the character of its rude uninviting features, which amid their nakedness display neither grandeur nor sublimity. At a league distant from the entrance of Saint John's harbour, no opening in the coast is discernable. A white tower, raised on a precipitous eminence, seems rather intended as a mark to warn vessels of the danger of approaching the rocky shore, than as a beacon to conduct them to a place of safety. On a nearer examination of it, its strength becomes apparent, and no hostile vessel can enter, with impunity, the narrow chasm beneath. This structure, situated on a part of the precipice, on the south side of the entrance of Saint John, is named Fort Amherst. The inlet, called the Narrows, exceeds not five hundred feet in width. On each side towards the north, the rocks rise to the altitude of four hundred feet; but on the south shore, they are of less elevation.

Heath, juniper, and wild spruce, the offspring of sterility, sparingly cover the rocky surface. The appearance of the harbour and its environs, is, nevertheless, wild and picturesque. In proceeding farther up the inlet, a battery called South-Fort is placed on the left; and another named Chain-Rock on the right. At a considerable elevation above these, several forts are seen. A rock, in the form of a cone, is crowned with a battery, constructed under the direction of the late Sir James Wallace, who, in 1796, was vice-admiral on the station, and governor of the island; and with a fifty-gun ship, two frigates and two sloops of sixteen guns each, made a gallant and succesful defence against the attacks of Admiral Richery, whose force consisted of seven ships of the line, and three frigates.

Viewed from the summit of this eminence, the town and the scaffolds on which the fish are placed to dry, present a singular appearance. These scaffolds are generally forty feet high, and consist of several stages, on the rafters of each of which a quantity of brush-wood is placed. They are sufficiently strong to support the weight of the green fish, and also, occasionally, of one or two men. These are erected in every situation, as well in the vallies, as on the margins of the perpendicular rocks.

The town of St John borders on the basin, and its situation affords no attractions, except to those whom interest or necessity induces to consult the advantage, rather than the pleasure, arising from diversity of local situation. It contains a church and two chapels, one for the catholic religion, the others for persons of the methodist persuasion; also a court-house, and a custom-house.

An officer of the customs was, until lately, placed at the head of the law department, and decided not only in civil, but in criminal causes. A gentleman who has been bred to the bar at present fills the situation of judge of the island. The buildings are mean, and the streets narrow and dirty. For

Town

Townshend is placed above the town, and contains the house allotted for the governor, with the store-houses and magazines, which form a square.—From hence, the entrance, the harbour, the narrows sunk between elevated precipices, and the water, covered with small vessels, passing and re-passing, form a lively and busy scene; these, together with the town, and the adjacent country, diversified by lakes with verdant borders, exhibit, in the midst of a barren wild, a combination which may, for a short period, afford the charms of novelty.

Over a place called the barns, is a road which leads from Fort Townshend to Fort William, commanding the narrows and the harbour. With the latter, Signal-hill, from whence the approach of ships is announced, communicates. Its perpendicular height from the sea is four hundred and four feet, and it contains, on its summit, two ponds, affording excellent water.

The bay of Bulls lies about twenty-eight miles from Saint John's. The internal parts of the island have never yet been explored by the English.—A very small portion of land is at present cultivated, as neither the soil nor climate are favourable to productions necessary for the support of life. The duration of summer is too short; and no kind of grain has sufficient time to arrive at maturity. The winter breaks up in May; and, until the end of September, the air is temperate, during which the progress of vegetation is sufficiently rapid. Hay and grass are here of a very indifferent quality. The land is so sparingly covered with soil, that much labour and expence are necessary to produce a crop, which but poorly recompences the industry of the husbandman. The quantity of ground used for the purposes of cultivation is therefore very small, and the prohibition of the parent state against attempts to colonize, are, by the sterile nature of the country, rendered almost unnecessary. The fishermen are, in times of warfare, enjoined to return to England; and the merchant is authorized, to retain from the wages of each person in his employ, a certain proportion as a provision, in case of incapacity from poverty or sickness, for any individual to return to his country. By this prudent regulation, no seaman, thus engaged, can be lost to the service of the state.

The English and French long shared between them the privilege of drying their fish on the coasts of this island; the latter occupying the southern and northern parts, and the former the eastern shores. The interior is composed of mountains, covered with woods of an indifferent quality. The animals found here, are foxes, porcupines, hares, squirrels, lynxes, otters, beavers, wolves, and bears. The chace is difficult, and unattended with profit. The land and water-fowl are, partridges, snipes, woodcocks, falcons, geese, ducks, and penguins. In the bays and rivers are found fish of various kinds, such as salmon, eels, herring, mackarel, plaice, trout, and almost every description of shell-fish.

The territory which was requisite to prepare the cod-fish, belonged, at first, to any person who took possession; and from this inconvenience a source of frequent discord arose. The property of that part of the coast, of which he made choice, was at length, by the interference of government, secured to each fisherman. By this judicious arrangement, expeditions thither were multiplied so greatly, that in 1615, vessels from the British dominions, equal in all to fifteen thousand tons, were employed in the fishery.

The value of this island soon became apparent, not only as a source of national wealth, arising from the exchange of fish for the various productions and luxuries, which the southern parts of Europe afford, but what is

still

still of greater importance, as a principal nursery for the navy.

The property of this island was, by the peace of Utrecht, confirmed to Great Britain; and the subjects of France preserved only the right of fishing from Cape Bonavista northwards, and to Cape Rich on the opposite side. This line of demarcation was afterwards altered, and placed at Cape Ray, on the western side of the island.

The floating masses of ice, which pass in the vicinity of the eastern coast, and sometimes enter the straits of Belisle, in the summer months, exhibit to mariners an awful and singular spectacle. These enormous mounds, the accumulated operation of cold for a series of years, in the arctic regions, are detached from the coasts near Hudson's Bay, and Davis's Straits, by storms, and other causes. They sometimes exceed an hundred and forty feet in altitude; and their basis beneath the sea, usually doubles those dimensions. Rivulets of fresh water, produced by their gradual dissolution, distil from their summits. We had an opportunity of viewing three of these stupendous piles by the light of the moon, whose rays, reflected in various directions, from their glassy surface, produced an effect no less pleasing than novel. They become either stranded in shallow water, until they are melted down, or grow so porous, that they subside under the surface of the ocean. In fogs, and even in the gloom of night, they are discoverable at some distance, by the cold which they emit, and by their whiteness and effulgence.

Singular Exploits of the EARL *of* PETERBOROUGH *in* SPAIN.

(*From Carleton's Memoirs*)

WHILE the Earl staid a few days at this place (Tortosa,) under expectation of the promised succours from Barcelona, he received a *proprio* (or express) from the king of Spain, full of excuses, instead of forces.—And yet the very same letter, in a paradoxical manner, commanded him, at all events, to attempt the relief of Santo Mattheo, where Colonel Jones commanded, and which was then under siege by the Conde de los Torres, (as was the report,) with upwards of three thousand men. The Earl of Peterborow could not muster above one thousand foot, and about two hundred horse; a small force to make an attempt of that nature upon such a superior power: Yet the Earl's vivacity, (as will be occasionally further observed in the course of these Memoirs,) never much regarded numbers, so there was but room, by any stratagem, to hope for success. True it is, for his greater encouragement and consolation, the same letter intimated, that a great concourse of the country people being in arms, to the number of many thousands, in favour of King Charles, and wanting only officers, the enterprize would be easy, and unattended with much danger.—But, upon mature enquiry, the Earl found that great body of men all *in nubibus*; and that the Conde, in the plain truth of the matter, was much stronger than the letter at first represented.

Santo Mattheo was a place of known importance; and that from its situation, which cut off all communication between Catalonia and Valencia; and, consequently, should it fall into the hands of the enemy, the Earl's design upon the latter must inevitably have been postponed. It must be granted, the commands for attempting the relief of it were pressing and peremptory; nevertheless, the Earl was very conscious to himself, that as the promised reinforcements were suspended, his officers would not approve of the attempt upon the foot of such vast inequalities; and their own declared sentiments soon confirmed the dictates

dictates of the Earl's reason. He therefore addresses himself to those officers in a different manner: He told them, he only desired they would be passive, and leave it to him to work his own way. Accordingly, the Earl found out, and hired two Spanish spies, for whose fidelity, (as his great precaution always led him to do,) he took sufficient security; and dispatched them with a letter to Colonel Jones, governor of the place, intimating his readiness, as well as ability, to relieve him; and, above all, exhorting him to have the Miquelets in the town ready, on sight of his troops, to issue out, pursue, and plunder; since that would be all they would have to do, and all he would expect at their hands. The spies were dispatched accordingly; and, pursuant to instructions, one betrayed and discovered the other, who had the letter in charge to deliver to Colonel Jones. The Earl, to carry on the feint, having in the mean time, by dividing his troops, and marching secretly over the mountains, drawn his men together, so as to make their appearance on the height of a neighbouring mountain, little more than cannon-shot from the enemy's camp, the tale of the spies was fully confirmed, and the Conde, (tho' an able general,) marched off with some precipitation with his army; and by that means the Earl's smaller number of twelve hundred, had liberty to march into the town without interruption. I must not let slip an action of Colonel Jones's just before the Earl's delivery of them. The Conde, for want of artillery, had set his miners to work: and the Colonel, finding they had made some dangerous advances, turned the course of a rivulet, that ran through the middle of the town, in upon them, and made them quit a work they thought was brought to perfection.

Santo Mattheo being relieved, as I have said, the Earl, though he had so far gained his ends, left not the flying enemy without a feint of pursuit; with such caution, nevertheless, that in case they should happen to be better informed of his weakness, he might have a resource either back again to Santo Mattheo, or to Vinaros on the seaside; or some other place, as occasion might require. But having just before received fresh advice, that the reinforcements he expected were anew countermanded; and that the Duke of Anjou had increased his troops to twelve thousand men; the officers, not enough elated with the last success to adventure upon new experiments, resolved, in a council of war, to advise the Earl, who had just before received a discretionary commission in lieu of troops, so to post the forces under him, as not to be cut off from being able to assist the king in person, or to march to the defence of Catalonia in case of necessity.

Pursuant to this resolution of the council of war, the Earl of Peterborow, though still intent upon his expedition into Valencia, (which had been afresh commanded, even while his supplies were countermanded,) orders his foot, in a truly bad condition, by tedious marches day and night over the mountains, to Vinaros; and with his two hundred horse, set out to prosecute his pretended design of pursuing the flying enemy; resolved, if possible, notwithstanding all seemingly desperate circumstances, to perfect the security of that capital.

To that purpose, the Earl, with his small body of patrolers, went on frightening the enemy, till they came under the walls of Nules, a town fortified with the best walls, regular towers, and in the best repair of any in that kingdom. But even here, upon the appearance of the Earl's forlorn, (if they might not properly at that time all have passed under that character,) under the same panic they left that fencible town, with only one thousand of the town's people, well armed, for the defence of it. Yet was

it

it scarce to be imagined, that the Earl, with his small body of two hundred horse, should be able to gain admission; or, indeed, under such circumstances, to attempt it. But, bold as the undertaking was, his good genius went along with him; and so good a genius was it, that it rarely left him without a good effect. He had been told the day before, that the enemy, on leaving Nules, had got possession of Villa Real, where they put all to the sword. What would have furnished another with terror, inspired his lordship with a thought as fortunate as it was successful. The Earl rides up to the very gates of the town, at the head of his party, and peremptorily demands the chief magistrate, or a priest, immediately to be sent out to him; and that under penalty of being all put to the sword, and used as the enemy had used those at Villa Real the day or two before. The troops, that had so lately left the place, had left behind them more terror than men; which, together with the peremptory demand of the Earl, soon produced some priests to wait upon the General. By their readiness to obey, the Earl very justly imagined fear to be the motive; wherefore, to improve their terror, he only allowed them six minutes time to resolve upon a surrender, telling them, that otherwise, so soon as his artillery was come up, he would lay them under the utmost extremities. The priests returned with this melancholy message into the place; and in a very short time after the gates were thrown open. Upon the Earl's entrance, he found two hundred horse, which were the original of his lordship's forming that body of horse which afterwards proved the saving of Valencia.

The news of the taking of Nules soon overtook the flying enemy: and so increased the apprehensions of their danger, that they renewed their march the same day; though what they had taken before would have satisfied them much better without it. On the other hand, the Earl was so well pleased with his success, that, leaving the enemy to fly before their fears, he made a short turn towards Castillon de la Plana, a considerable, but open town, where his lordship furnished himself with four hundred horses more; and all this under the assurance that his troops were driving the enemy before them out of the kingdom. Hence he sent orders to Colonel Pierce's regiment at Vinaros to meet him at Oropesa, a place at no great distance; where, when they came, they were very pleasingly surprised at their being well mounted, and furnished with all accoutrements necessary. After which, leaving them cantoned in walled towns, where they could not be disturbed without artillery, that indefatigable General, leaving them full orders, went on his way towards Tortosa.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

PROFESSOR DAVY has read a paper before the Royal Society, containing an account of his various new and important electrical experiments on the decomposition of the earths, by which this distinguished philosopher has shewn, that they are all metallic oxides, and has thus verified by experiment what had been long suspected from analogy. These important discoveries complete the history of alkaline and earthy bodies, and form an era in chemical philosophy. They likewise must lead to great improvements in mineralogy and geology, the last of which sciences has hitherto wanted elements. In the same communication in which these facts are announced, a most important experiment of two Swedish chemists, Messieurs Benzelius and Pontin,

Pontin, is mentioned. These gentlemen have combined the basis of volatile alkali with quick silver, and in this way have formed an amalgam. Here is something metallic apparently composed of two gases, a circumstance in which the dreams of the alchemists seem to be realized.

From various observations made on the newly-discovered planet Vesta, Mr Groombridge has ascertained part of the elements, which are as follow:

Inclination of the orbit..7° 8′ 20″
Ascending node.....104 38
Period.....3,182 years
Mean radius.....2,163

From the increased angular motion in its orbit, the eccentricity appears to be considerable, but he has not yet sufficient data to determine the quantity.

The Rev. Mr Leg, of Ashprington Devon, has invented a contrivance for discharging the superfluous water from ponds, tanks and reservoirs, in times of floods. It consists of a beam of wood suspended by an iron pin, over the head of the water, so as to form a kind of lever or balance, having one end affixed to a chain which raises a plug, to let out the superfluous water, and having suspended at the other a box or bucket, made rather leaky, into which the water is conveyed by a pipe, whenever it rises to a certain level. As long as the bucket continues filled with water, the weight will raise the plug, and when the water no longer keeps the bucket full, the plug will return to its place, by the lever recovering its level position.

It has been suggested that the sun-flower might be successfully cultivated for the purpose of supplying our clothiers with oil. As much of the oil imported from the Levant, under the name of Florence oil, when it becomes rancid, is sold to the clothiers for the purpose of softening their wool when preparing for the loom, it is conceived that the oil extracted from the seeds of the sun-flower might be advantageously employed in the same way.

Dr Parry, of Bath, has recently investigated the causes of the decay of wood, and the means of preventing it. For this purpose he recommends the application of a preparation of the resinous kind mixed with a certain portion of bees-wax. The proportion of the ingredients, and the mode of mixing them, are as follow.—Take twelve ounces of rosin and eight ounces of roll brimstone, each, coarsely powdered, and three gallons of train-oil; heat them slowly, gradually adding four ounces of bees-wax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. It is recommended to dress every part of the wood-work with this composition; twice over before the parts are put together, and once afterwards; and a higher state of preservation is promised from its use than has yet been attained. It should be observed, that in preparing this varnish, it is advisable, in order to prevent accidents, to use an earthen vessel, and to make the fire in the open air.

The following simple method of preventing the destruction of flax by the caterpillar has been practised with success in this country. It consists in making persons walk twice a day along the furrows with a rope fastened to two poles so as to cause the rope to drag over the plants, by which the insects are swept off them. This operation repeated for four succeeding days preserves the flax; tho' in some instances, in three days it has been found to produce the desired effect.

In the deparment of Gers, are grown the annual or soft cotton, and that of Ivica, which thrives extremely well. Many land-owners have applied themselves to the culture of this important article, and they already reap the fruits of their care and industry.

An interesting analysis of coffee

has

has recently been made by M. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, pot-ash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting developes the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderated, if it be wished to preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum and the resin. Mocha Coffee is of all kinds, the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drunk.

Scottish Review.

1. Queenhoo-Hall, a Romance; and Ancient Times, a Drama. By the late Joseph Strutt, Author of Rural Sports and Pastimes of the People of England. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. Murray, London. Constable and Co. Edinburgh.

THE object of this romance is to exhibit, under an amusing and popular form, a view of English domestic manners, as they existed in the reign of Henry VI., a period, it is observed, during which they are very little known. For the due execution of such an undertaking, two qualifications were necessary, which are not often found united. The writer must first possess a perfect knowledge of the subject which he thus undertakes to illustrate, that is, of the customs, dress, amusements, and other particulars of the times in which he places his narrative. Few who are acquainted with the previous performances of Mr Strutt in this department of antiquarian information, will be disposed to question his capacity of exhibiting a view, as accurate as can now be given, of what our ancestors were at that remote era. The next qualification consists in the capacity of rendering this representation, not correct only, but also agreeable; of giving interest to the narrative, and animation to the dialogue. Without this, it is evident that a mere abstract description would be quite as acceptable. Here we suspect our author will not be found quite so successful; his powers of imagination are not certainly of the first order; yet they are not so far deficient as to produce an absolute failure in his object. They are such, as to render this, upon the whole, an amusing publication. There is little, indeed, in the general story, which serves merely as a thread to connect together a number of detached episodes. Many of these, however, possess considerable interest. The style is, in general, rather heavy, and loaded with common place; but displays of genius sometimes break forth. The dialogue, in particular, is conducted with spirit, and shews considerable observation of mankind. The intentions of the author seem to be throughout excellent. The description of the ceremonies of May, which opens the work, is curious. The tale of Margery and the witch, gives an amusing view of village manners. Emma's tale shews some tragic powers. Ingold's story is rather insipid. The wanton monks shew some humour, though they are a copy, not improved, from the excellent old Scottish ballad, of "the Monk and the Miller's Wife." Gregory's story is good; and the conclusion of the whole is animated and interesting.

As a specimen of the humourous and familiar style of our author, we shall give the following description of the exploits of a juggler, which is selected merely because its length is accommodated to our limits.

Our jovial company, being come to the Crown, found Robin Tosspot the butcher's man, Jack the basket-maker of Wellwyn, and some other lusty drinkers,

drinkers, already assembled there; and in the midst of the room sat Bernard the blind bagpiper of Hartford, who was playing a bit of music; and when he had done, Gillys the juggler started up and said, "By the bones, my masters, but if you would see a sight well worth the guerdon, I am the man who can quit you.—Would you see any legerdemain or cleanly conveyance, called by the learned clerks *deceptio visus*; because, my masters, if your eyes are not as quick as my hands, I shall put the changeling upon you.—There," added he, throwing a crab-apple upon the table, "what call you that, I prithee?"

"Out upon thee for a lozel!" said Tosspot; "dost think we be such seely jobs as not to know a crab?"

"To be sure; why not?" replied the juggler; "wiser men than you have been deceived.—Look ye, my masters, all fair play, and above board,—I will shew you, for a tester, more craft, and as cleanly cast, as John Rikell the king's tregetour will for two angels of gold.—You see, I cover this crab with this cup of latten; and you," addressing himself to Tosspot, "clap your hand upon it, and hold it down, for fear the apple should be gone."—Robin readily obeyed, looking silly at his comrades; and the juggler continued his harangue:—"Hark ye, my masters, if my familiar deceive me not, I will send this poor John a-nutting on holy-rood day to meet the foul fiend."

"Ay marry," cried Robin, "you talk main well, master juggler; but I ben't to be cousened so easily as you think for."

"Certainly not, said Gilly's;—"for here is the crab, my masters," holding it up in the sight of the company:

"Then let the sot
Uncover the pot,
And see what a dainty fine apple he's got."

"For all your bantering," said Robin, "I have another crab under the cup, I trow:"—but, raising it from the table, there appeared, to the great astonishment of the spectators, in place of the apple, a young howlet.

"I thought how it would be, my masters," quoth the juggler; "Birds of a feather flock together:—and the woodcock is fairly springed."

Robin looked very foolish, and his comrades burst into a roar of laughter;—the owl, being frightened by the noise flew from the table, and perched upon one of the shelves.

"You shall now see," said Gillys, "that I can readily bring my hawk to "the lure;"—when, imitating the hooting of an owl, the bird flew down to him, and he put it into a pouch which hung by his side. The clowns were wonderfully delighted with this performance; but Tib the innkeeper's wife, believing the owl to be in reality an evil spirit, counted her beads, and crossed herself for security's sake.

"And now, my good masters," continued the juggler, clapping a box upon the table, "I have here a jack-in-the-box, the greatest curiosity ever seen in this or any other country.—This wonderful motion has travelled farther than Noah's ark.—It was exhibited, with unspeakable applause, to Mahound, Soldan of Constantinople, when he dined with the Emperor Sigismund, at the palace of the Seneschal of Nineveh, where the Dolphin of France tilted with the Prince of Fess for the fair Sabrina, daughter to the Queen of Bohemia. The King of Spain preferred it to all the tricks set forth by ten select companies of minstrels. All the crowned heads in Europe speak highly of its merit; and our own gracious Sovereign was so delighted with it, that he commanded me to play it over five times, and gave ten marks for my reward; and his excellency the Protector, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, gave me two angels of gold from his own private purse."

So saying, he handed his bonnet round among the rustics, to collect their donations; but finding they did not communicate very liberally, he added; "Maister John Rikell, the king's tregetour, offered me fifty pounds in gold, and a place next to himself in his company, for this admirable motion; but I warrant ye, my masters, I refused him, and would have refused him had he offered twice as much; for the whole world cannot produce its fellow. Why should you, then, by withholding a few pence, deprive yourselves of a sight you never may have another opportunity of seeing?"

He then put his bonnet about a second time; and when he had collected all the money together that he could, he

he opened the box, and produced the puppet, dressed like a Moorish lady. Bernard played a tune appropriated to the purpose upon the juggler's vielle, and Gillys caused the figure to perform all the motions of a dance in such a manner as surprised his spectators, who expressed their satisfaction by reiterated applauses. VOL. I. p. 69.

The following will afford a specimen of his tragic style. It is in the story of Lady Emma, who, in travelling with her brother, is benighted near a solitary inn, where they find themselves under the necessity of accepting a night's accommodation. After supper, she says,

Having embraced my dear brother, we parted from each other; I following the daughter, and he the father, to our chambers. Though I had not a distant thought, that the host or hostess had formed any malevolent designs against us, yet I parted from Henry with the greatest reluctance; and pardon me, ladies," said she, while she heaved a deep sigh, and wiped away the tears that started from her eyes, " little did I think that I should never, never see my dearest Henry any more!—But I forget myself, and my feelings lead me to foretel the story of my misfortunes.—The tempest still continued—the rain beat against the casement of my chamber—and the furious gusts of wind, to which it was exposed, kept it in constant agitation. The horrors of the night added not a little to the uneasiness of my mind. The inn keeper's daughter assisted me to undress, and, in her way, was complaisant and obliging; but she was very fearful of the thunder, and was constantly calling upon Saint Agnes, repeating her ave-maries, or uttering some ejaculations from her Primer. This circumstance indeed pleased me; and thence I formed a very favourable opinion of her piety. However, she had not long been in bed before she fell asleep, and I was not the least inclined to disturb her rest; I only wished to participate in her repose, but I could not sleep. I heard the midnight bell of a neighbouring convent calling its inhabitants to their devotions, and I offered up my fervent prayers to heaven for my brother's safety. Some time after, I closed my eyes in a kind of melancholy stupor, and, half asleep half awake, a thousand dreadful imaginations crowded into my mind.—My garments appeared to be besetled with blood. I then thought that I was walking in a strange place, where a heap of dead bodies obstructed my passage. I was then labouring to ascend steep rocks and precipices without assistance, or made the spectator of pompous funerals. At last, however, my dear brother appeared to me standing by my bed side covered with wounds, and his countenance overspread with a ghastly paleness. He reached out his hand, and laid hold of mine,—his hand was as cold as ice: he then looked wishfully at me and, in a hollow tone of voice, said, *Sister, remember me!* The coldness of the hand, the solemnity of the address, had such an effect upon my mind, that I started upright in the bed, confused and affrightened to such a degree, that it was a long time before I could sufficiently recollect myself, or be convinced that these dreadful appearances were not the effects of reality. The thunder had subsided, but the wind and the rain were not the least abated: the lamp, by some means, was extinguished, and we were in total darkness. While I was sitting upright in the bed, I thought during an interval of tempest, that I heard a confused rumbling in an adjacent chamber, and a faint cry of murder. " Oh, blessed Lady," cried I, clasping my hands together, " what horrid exclamation is that!" A sudden gust of wind at this moment shook the casement so furiously, that I expected it would have been blown in upon us. When the turbulence of the storm became less violent, I listened with the greatest attention, but did not hear the rumbling noise within any more, nor repetition of the fearful cry: I then endeavoured to persuade myself, that the whole was merely the effect of my bewildered imagination. Close by my bedside, the inn-keeper's daughter slept soundly; not being disturbed either by my restlessness, or the violent rattling of the window. I was several times tempted to awaken her; but then again I considered that it would not answer any good purpose; and for that reason I left her to her repose. All the efforts, however, that I made to tranquillize my mind were

were altogether ineffectual; fresh images of terror floated before my eyes whenever I attempted to close them: I fancied that my hand, which my brother had grasped, was cold as ice; and the solemn words,—*Remember me!* sounded in my ears like a warning voice from heaven. Oh, gracious saints and angels, what a night did I pass! and what a morning followed!"

Here she paused for a while; but having wiped her eyes, which were bathed with tears, she thus resumed her discourse:—

"Upon the first appearance of the dawn of day, I awoke my companion, and she assisted me to dress myself; and the moment I had so done, I entreated her to show me to my brother's room. While she was slipping on her jappon, I went to the casement; the storm, that had continued with such violence during the night, was passed over, and I saw the sun, without the intervention of a cloud, emerging from the horizon. I bowed my head in reverence to the Maker of that glorious luminary, and repeated a paternoster; then, turning to my companion, I entreated her not to delay: she yielded to my solicitations, and, without having laced the bosom of her kirtel, quitted the room, and bid me follow her. "But," says she, "you will disturb the young chevalier; for I dare say he is asleep." "Do not fear that," said I; "but if it should prove so, I know that he will excuse me: but where is the door?" "Here, just before us," said she, leading me through the return of a long gallery. "Well then," said I, "rap at it gently." She then stopped short, and replied, "This is the door, lady; but it is open. Saint Genevieve protect me! the chevalier sleeps with his door open." "Is it possible!" said I. "Yes, indeed," said she, drawing back: "I beseech you, lady, go in; for I would not have him see me thus undressed for an angel of gold." My mind instantly misgave me; the terrors of the night returned; the fatal words sounded in my ears; and I trembled while I passed by her to enter the chamber; calling out at the same time, "Brother, my dear brother, where are you?" Judge then—but who can judge that has not been involved in the same deplorable circumstances?—what I felt upon seeing the bedclothes disturbed, and cast upon the floor; but not so as a person would have left them rising in the usual way from his rest, and my brother not there. "Surely," said I, turning to the girl, who now ventured to look in, "you have brought me to the wrong chamber." "Indeed, my lady," said she, "this is the chamber I prepared for the chevalier, and you see that some one has been in the bed." A flood of tears prevented my returning an answer; but entering the room a little further, I saw a gisarme, stained with blood, lying upon the floor, which was also covered with blood in several places. The girl perceiving that I was greatly distressed, said, in a soothing tone of voice, "I beseech you, lady, do not cry so, and take on; the chevalier has risen sooner than usual, and is only gone to see after the horses, or to refresh himself with the morning air." I then, unconscious of what I was doing, seized upon her hand, and drawing her further into the chamber, pointed to the blood upon the floor, and the blood-stained gisarme; and then clasping my hands together, exclaimed, in bitterness of soul, "My brother, my dear brother, is surely murdered!"—"Murdered!" cried the girl, and trembled while she spoke. "Saint Denis forbid!" and then, to my astonishment, started backwards, calling out with all her strength, "Thieves, thieves! My father is robbed! We are undone!" Her powerful vociferations soon raised the people of the house; and the first that came was the inn-keeper himself, half undressed, and rubbing his eyes. He hastily enquired what was the reason for this outcry. "You are robbed!" said his daughter. "Your coffer is broken open; the plate is gone; and the young chevalier is not to be found!" "By Saint Ursula," cried the host, "It is true!—The young chevalier, quotha; the young rogue, vagabond, knave.—Oh, I am ruined, I am undone! All my money, all my plate!"—I now perceived a broken cabinet at one corner of the room, and the drawers that belonged to it were thrown out upon each other: this I considered only as a concerted trick, to conceal the murder of my brother, and throw the suspicion of the robbery on him. Blessed Virgin, how can I describe what I felt at this dreadful moment! words have not weight sufficient

for

for the purpose.—I thought I should have sunk into the earth, when I was addressed with all the insolence that low minds could dictate, and at the same time found myself entirely in the power of those who so cruelly insulted me. To remonstrate was in vain; and at last I assumed sufficient courage to say, "Why do you use such unbecoming language to me, you who have murdered my brother? I beseech you, therefore, to be merciful, and kill me also." "We murdered your brother!" retorted the inn keeper; "no, no, we be no murderers; we be as honest, ay, by my troth, and honester too, than many that wear surcoats of cendal, and mantles lined with minever." P. 239.

The last volume contains a drama, entitled, "Ancient Times," and founded on a supposed invasion of the Danes. We cannot say, however, that Mr Strutt's dramatic poetry, unless on a few occasions, rises much above mediocrity. It is otherwise, however, with the songs and lyric pieces, interspersed through these volumes. The following is one of the most agreeable hunting songs we remember to have met with:

Waken lords and ladies gay,
On the mountain dawns the day,
All the jolly chace is here.
With hawk and horse and hunting spear;
Hounds are in their couples yelling,
Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling,
Merrily, merrily mingle they,
"Waken lords and ladies gay."

Waken lords and ladies gay,
The mist has left the mountain gray,
Springlets in the dawn are streaming,
Diamonds on the brake are gleaming;
And foresters have busy been,
To track the buck in thicket green;
Now we come to chaunt our lay,
"Waken lords and ladies gay."

Waken lords and ladies gay,
To the green wood haste away;
We can shew you where he lies,
Fleet of foot, and tall of size,
We can shew the marks he made,
When 'gainst the oak his antlers frayed;
You shall see him brought to bay,
"Waken lords and ladies gay."

Louder, louder chaunt the lay,
Waken lords and ladies gay!
Tell them youth and mirth and glee,
Run a course as well as we;
Time, stern huntsman! who can baulk,
Stanch as hound, and fleet as hawk;
Think of this, and rise with day,
Gentle lords and ladies gay.

Vol. IV. p. 47.

The following also displays great powers, though in a different style:

ODE.

From yonder ever dark and dreary cave,
I hear the loud mysterious notes resound!
List how the thunder roars along the wave,
Or, big with fury, tears the yielding ground!

There, darkling see the lofty king appear—
'Tis Harold, who explores the book of Fate;
His magic spells, the airy spirits hear,
And Odin's will unerringly relate.

"Harold," they cry, for others woe
Thy conquest far shall spread;
Unsheath thy sword, and charge the foe,—
Mail'd, at thy warrior's head.

"Success awaits thy every blow;
For thee shall Odin fight;
Thy sword shall plunge the harnessed foe
In shades of endless night.

"Affrighted spectres, from afar,
In arms ascend the sky;
And in the air, a deathless war,
Forbodes, thy foes must fly.

"Behold, the wolf sculks forth in day,
And writhes his jaws with rage!
Above, the vulture waits her prey,
And views the host engage.

"The air is filled with dying groans—
Rejoicing, Gondel stands—
The dying cries, the feeble moans,
Add fury to the bands.

"The keen sword flashes to the sky;
The bloody torrents run;
Like darkening clouds the arrows fly,
And shade the beaming sun."

Vol. IV. p. 109.

II. Chalmers's Caledonia.

(*Continued from p.* 285.)

Mr Chalmers, having brought to a termination the Roman period, proceeds in Book II. to that of the *Picts*. Who this people were, whether native or foreign, forms one of the most celebrated controversies connected with Scottish history. By some they

they are referred to a Teutonic or Scandinavian origin, while others suppose them to be merely Britons, the natives of the country, and the same who formerly went by the name of Caledonians. This latter opinion is decidedly adopted by our author. He asserts that Scotland, at the time of Agricola's invasion, was undoubtedly possessed by a number of British tribes, whom the Romans comprehended under the name of Caledonians. Now, from this period to that in which the Picts begin to be named, there is no account of any foreign settlement or invasion, such as the Teutonic hypothesis necessarily supposes. Yet if such an event had taken place, we can hardly suppose that no mention whatever should have been made of it in the Roman annals. A still stronger proof is drawn from the names of the Pictish Kings, a list of 49 of whom is given from Innes, and which are significant only in the British language. The Pictish topography likewise he endeavours to prove was entirely British. This however cannot be considered as so decisive a proof as the preceding, since, if we admit the original population to be British, we may suppose that their successors merely adopted the names previously imposed. Nor are we disposed to lay much stress on the characters of rudeness and disunion exhibited by the Picts, in common with other Celtic tribes; which are too common to all tribes bordering on the savage state, to be considered as peculiar to any particular nation or race. At the same time, it appears to us that Mr Chalmers, by his other arguments, has established the strongest presumption, if not absolute certainty, on the side of his hypothesis. He has given a list of the different writers on both sides of the question, with an estimate (somewhat biassed perhaps by their coincidence with his own opinion) of their talents and qualifications. This list is curious, and will be read with satisfaction, though we doubt whether in a subject, already of such great extent, it does not occupy rather a disproportionate place. The Scottish chroniclers, Fordun and Wyntown, Boece and Major, trace the Picts "from Scythy to Ireland, and from Ireland to Britain." Buchanan was the first who made a stand against this circuitous derivation; still however he adopted the vulgar opinion that either the Picts or Caledonians were migrants from abroad. The Teutonic side of the question was also adopted by Usher, in his Ecclesiastical Antiquities; Stillingfleet, in his Origines Britannicæ; the Macphersons, John and James, who attempt to disprove the existence of the Picts altogther; Pinkerton in his Enquiry into the History of Scotland; Sibbald, in his Chronicle of Scottish Poetry: and Irving, in his Lives of the Scottish Poets. The first supporter, on the other hand, of the British side of the question, was Camden, the venerable author of Britannia, who in 1586, after an attentive consideration of the subject, declared his opinion, "that the Picts were very Britons, indeed, by the demeanour, name, and speech of the Picts." Selden, and Speed, concurred with this opinion of Camden. Lloyd, in his Account of Church Government, and Lhuyd, in his Archæologia, supported the same opinion. It was maintained by Innes, in his Critical Enquiry, with a degree of industry and success surpassing those of any who had gone before him. Whitaker stood up in opposition to Macpherson, and Ritson to Pinkerton. The last name in this list of *True Britons*, is Edward King, author of the Munimenta Antiqua. We conclude with observing that Mr Chalmers derives the name Picti from the British Word Peithi, signifying those that are out, also inhabitants of the desart, plunderers. This the Romans changed into a word in their own language, which resembled it,

and

and which had also a meaning not altogether inapplicable.

That part of Scotland which lay beyond the Forth was never permanently subdued by the Roman arms; it remained chiefly in the possession of the natives. But the Southern part of Scotland, that which lies between Solway and Tweed on one side, and Forth and Clyde on the other, was completely *romanized*. So long as the Romans continued in Britain, it formed the province of Valentia; but when by their departure it was restored to independence, it was called the Cumbrian kingdom, and oftener the kingdom of Strathcluyd. The Ottadine and Gadeni, however, were early expelled by the Saxons from Merse and Lothian, so that the Cumbrian kingdom consisted only of the Middle and Western counties. It included also Dunbartonshire.

These more civilized British tribes seem to have borrowed from the Romans the plan of fortifying an extensive tract of country. From the Picts they were defended, so far as such defence could avail, by the wall of Adrian. Afterwards, however, they were exposed to the incursions of a new and still more formidable enemy. The Saxons had established themselves in the north of England, and soon began to make incursions beyond the Tweed. With the view of imposing a check upon these new enemies, the Valentians appear to have formed an extensive line of defence, called the Catrail, or Pictsworkditch, of which Mr Chalmers has collected a very distinct and satisfactory account, which we shall present to our readers.

The *Pictsworkditch* first appears, on the north, at a farm, called Mosalee, a mile westward from Galashields, near the obvious remain of a British fort.—From Mosalee, it runs, southward, by the west side of Boghall; and, at the end of two miles, arrives at the Rinkhill, on the summit of which there are the remains, as the name implies, of a British hill-fort, that is of an elliptical form, and is defended by two ditches, and two ramparts of earth and stone.—From the Rink-hill, the Pictsworkditch proceeds, in a south-west direction, across the Tweed, near the influx of the Howdenpot-burn; and continues its course to a British fort, on the west side of this stream. From this fort, the Pictsworkditch passes Cribshill; and is again discovered, several miles westward, passing along the south-east declivity of Minchmoor, whence it passes Henhillhope, where it is distinctly seen, in its obvious course, for a quarter of a mile. It afterwards clearly appears, as it ascends the Swinebraehill, above Yarrowkirk; and passing the Yarrow river, near Redhawse, it is again observable several miles, southward, near Deloramburn, on the south side of Ettrick river. From this position, it has been traced across Coplaw; and thence, southward, by the base of Stanhopelaw, where its singular remains are pretty distinct. For some distance, southward, of Stanhopelaw, it cannot now be traced, owing to the swampiness of the country; but the Pictsworkditch again appears on Henwoody common; whence it proceeds, in a south-west direction, across Borthwick water, past a farmstead, called Broadlee, where the remains of it become very distinct, for the course of a mile and a half, till it reaches Slatehillmoss. From this position, it proceeds forwards, in a south-east direction, across Teviot river, thro' the farm of Northhouse to Dockcleugh-hill, where its remains are very distinct: from Dockcleugh-hill, it continues a south-east course, in a slaunting form, across Allarwater, to a place named Dod, passing two hill-forts on the left. From Dod, where its remains are distinct, the Pictsworkditch proceeds eastward, past another British fort, called Whitehillbrae, and it there ascends the Carriage hill, on which its remains are very perfect. From Carriage hill it proceeds across a rivulet, called Langside-burn; and here, says Gordon, the tourist, "it becomes "the land mark betwixt the Duke of "Buccleugh's estate, and Sir Gilbert "Elliot of Stobs." From Langside-burn, its remains appear very distinct, as they pass along the northern base of the Maiden Paps to the Leapsteel; and thence passing Robertslin, it traverses a tract

tract of boggy ground, called Cockspart: crossing the hills into the upper parts of Lidsdale, the remains of it again appear on Dawstane-burn; and thence passing the Abbey, it goes on to Dawstane-rig: from this position, faint vestiges of it were traced nearly to the Peel-fell, which is one of the chain of mountains that forms a natural barrier between Northumberland, on the south, and Teviotdale, and Lidsdale on the north.

The whole course of the Catrail, which has been thus traced, from the vicinity of Galashiels to Peel-fell, is upwards of forty-five miles. The most entire parts of the Catrail show, that it was originally a broad and deep fosse; having on each side a rampart, which was formed of the natural soil that was thrown from the ditch, intermixed with some stones. Its dimensions vary, in different places. This variation may be partly owing to its remains being more or less perfect. In those parts, where it is pretty entire, on the north of the Rink hill, on Dockcleugh-hill, on Carriage-hill, at Leapsteel, and at the Abbey, the fosse is twenty six, and twenty-five feet broad: in one place, which was measured by Dr Douglas, the fosse was twenty-seven and a half feet broad. But, in those parts, where the rampart has been most demolished, the fosse only measures twenty two and a half feet, twenty, and eighteen, and in one place, only sixteen feet wide. In some of the most entire parts, Gordon found the ramparts, from six to seven, and even nine, or ten feet high, and from eight to ten and twelve feet thick. The accidents of time, and the improvements of tillage, have, however, destroyed much of them, and lessened the height of those, which remain, the singular objects of rational curiosity.

Of this curious remain, no traces have been ascertained beyond Mosalee, on the north. It is, however, probable, that it may have proceeded, as indeed some antiquaries have supposed, in a north-east direction, across the Gala-water into Upper Lauderdale; and thence athwart the country to the eastern sea.—The separate remains of such a work, proceeding eastward to the sea, have been discovered, by different persons, at several times. The very accurate Kinghorn, who surveyed for me the Roman remains, in Lauderdale, during November 1803, informed me, that he had traced a high earthen rampart, and large fosse, running off from a British fort on a height, near Channel Kirk, on the west, in a north-east direction, across the highest source of Leader-water, for the extent of a mile; and thence eastward through the Lammermoor hills: and the inhabitants, on its tract, assured this ingenious surveyor, that the remains of this singular work may be traced, at intervals, throughout Lammermoor, to the neighbourhood of Dunbar. Upwards of fifty years ago, the intelligent John Spottiswoode, the old Laird of Spottiswoode, traced a similar rampart and fosse, from a British strength, called the *Haerfauds*, on a hill, two miles north-west of Spottiswoode, throughout the country, to the vicinity of Berwick-on-Tweed. In that age, it was, in various places, very discernible; and was known to the people by the name of *Herrit's dyke*. In the ascertained track of this ancient fence, there are several British strengths, situated as usual on their several heights. Whether those several ramparts which traversed Berwickshire be the same as the Catrail, is not quite certain: but there cannot be any reasonable doubt, whether they were all made, by the same British hands, for the same purpose of defence, during the same obscure age of hostile intrusion. P. 239.

In this kingdom, at the beginning of the sixth century, reigned the celebrated Arthur, who has been so much the theme of ancient history and song. He appears to have been raised to the throne by the favour of his countrymen, and their powerful chiefs, at a time when the exigencies of the nation required a strong hand to guide it. This renowned chief has left many traces of his fame in North Britain, various places and natural objects in this country having derived their name from him. The castle of Dunbarton, anciently Alcluyd, and the metropolis of the Cumbrian monarchy, went by the name of *Castrum Arthuri*. Arthur's seat, which has been supposed a modern name, is traced by Mr Chalmers to a very high antiquity. The Strathcluyd Britons were as distinguished for learning as

for

for valour. In this period, flourished the celebrated names of Aneurin and of Merlin, or Myrddin; the last of whom appears to have been Pictish by birth. Living in an age of misfortune, their muse indulged chiefly in plaintive strains. They sung the calamities of their country, and the havock of foreign invaders. The inhabitants of Valentia, pressed on one side by the Saxons, and on the other by the Caledonians or Picts, sustained a succession of defeats and disasters, which gradually annihilated their political importance, and subjected them to the neighbouring kingdoms, into whose territory they were finally incorporated.

From the romanized Britons, Mr Chalmers proceeds to the "*Saxons in Lothian.*" The first irruption of a Gothic people into Scotland, took place in the year 449. At that period, the Angles, with a body of their confederates, landed in the Frith of Forth, in the Ottadinian country.—This territory was then so much disunited, that it could oppose no powerful resistance. The Saxons, however, rather overran, than subdued it: they then retired, without making any lasting settlement. They do not seem to have repeated their descents upon this coast, but to have been attracted by the nearer and more fruitful territory of England. In 547, Ida landed in Northumberland, and founded the kingdom of Deira. He then turned his arms northwards against the Ottadini, and notwithstanding the gallant efforts of Dutigern their chief, carried his victorious arms to the Forth. The Saxons then formed a permanent establishment in Merse and Lothian.—In this war probably took place the battle of Cattraeth, celebrated and lamented by Aneurin, who shared its misfortunes. The Northumbrian kings continued to extend their conquests to the west and north. In 685, Egfrid crossed the Forth, and invaded the country of the Picts. He then crossed the Tay, and entered Angus.—But at Dun Nechtan, now Dunnichen, he was encountered by Bredei, the Pictish king, and after an obstinate battle, was defeated and slain. The Picts being afterwards encouraged by this success to invade the Northumbrian territories, were themselves defeated, and their king slain. Northumberland having fallen into a state of anarchy, and being afterwards governed by Earls in subordination to the English crown, ceased to give any disturbance to its neighbours; the Saxons remained in Lothian, and the Picts in the north; while the Strathcluyd Britons divided the western parts with some tribes which had recently come over from Ireland.

The Orkney islands, there is reason to believe, were early inhabited by Celtic planters. They are supposed, however, to have become uninhabited, and are so described by Solinus. This does not appear to us a very probable circumstance; and it may easily be supposed that the report of their being wholly destitute of inhabitants, might arise from navigators, who found particular parts of them in that condition. The Celtic possessors were doubtless few, and were completely supplanted by the Scandinavian rovers, who early began to haunt these islands, and who gave names, from their own language, to almost all the objects which they presented. Very few Celtic names have been retained; and the former existence of that people is chiefly proved by arms and druidical monuments. In Shetland, every thing is completely Scandinavian; probably, therefore, these islands were never inhabited till the arrival of that people.

The Hebrides appear to have been planted, partly by the Scoto-Irish, or Gaelic people, and partly by the Scandinavians: the *interior* range, Mull, Jura, &c. chiefly by the former; the *exterior*, Lewis, Harris, &c. chiefly by the latter. Very few traces remain of a British origin.

After

After surveying these different tribes, we come now to that which has long given its name to the northern division of the island. The *Scots* are not mentioned, as a people, by any writer of the first or second centuries. In the third century, we find them mentioned as an Irish tribe, or rather as the leading people of Ireland. It appears, by a mass of evidence which Mr Chalmers has collected, that *Ireland* was then known by the name of *Scotland*. This people seem to have derived their name from their roving disposition.—In the third century, Cairbre Riada, a cousin of Cormac, conquered Ulster, then inhabited by a race called the Cruithne. This country was called from the conqueror Dalriada, and was occupied by his descendants. It was in the beginning of the sixth century, that Fergus, Loarn, and Angus, three sons of Erc, who then reigned over Dalriada, formed a settlement on the promontory of Caentir, now Kintyre, in Argyleshire; Fergus occupied Kintyre, Loarn the district which bears his name, whilst Angus is supposed to have possessed himself of the island of Isla. Scarcely any period of history is more obscure, than that which elapses between the settlement of these *Dalriadinian*, or, as Mr C. calls them, *Scoto-Irish* kings, in 503 A. D., and their ascendancy in 843 A. D. Mr Chalmers has exerted his usual industry to draw up a chronological view of their history during this dark era. After various wars and contests, with the Strathcluyd Britons on one hand, and the Picts on the other, the sovereign of the latter, who were the most powerful, was dethroned by Kenneth, and the Scots became the ruling people in North Britain. It has been supposed by some, that the Picts were the prevailing people; in reply to which, Mr C. thinks it sufficient to observe, that the language spoken north of the Forth, previous to this period, was Cambro-British; but after this time was changed to the Scoto-Irish.

The following account, given by Mr C., of the constitution, customs, and manners, of this latter people, will be interesting to our readers:

In the succession, both of the kings, and of the chieftains, the *dlighe tanaiste*, or law of Tanistry, appears to have been generally followed. The person, in the family, whether a son, or a brother, who seemed best qualified, either from abilities or experience, to exercise authority, was fixed upon by the tribe, for the succession to the sovereign or the chief. It is apparent, however, from the history both of Ireland, and of Argyle, that during the life of the reigning king, an heir presumptive was chosen, under the name of *Taniste*, who commanded the army, during the monarch's life, and succeeded him, after his demise, according to the established law. Much of the dignity of the monarch was supported by the voluntary contributions of the princes, and chiefs, which were paid in cattle, in clothes, and utensils: the monarch was obliged to purchase the support, and service, of the princes, and chiefs, by similar presents. For these, they entertained the sovereign in his journies, and served him, in his wars, at least, during a stated period. In civil compacts, which were so feeble, and admitted of so much cavil, we may perceive what the history of the two people evinces, the imbecility of the sovereign, and the weakness of the society; the king could scarcely enforce domestic quiet, and the people were hardly able to repel foreign invasions.

A similar polity appears to have pervaded all ranks among the Irish people, from the king to the prince, and from the prince to the chieftain, both in Ireland, and in Scotland. The toparch governed his district, as the monarch governed his kingdom: and the chieftains ruled their territories, and their raths, or fortified villages, upon the same principles of mutual dependence of the higher on the lower ranks, and of the subordinate on the superior. Such brittle ties were easily broken: and during rude times, when the voice of law was but faintly heard, the performance of those reciprocal duties could only be induced,

duced, by assassination, or the breach of them punished, by the sword.

In the meantime, such was the law of *Gavil-kind*, which the original planters had carried with them from Britain, that the tenure of lands, throughout the country, determined with the life of the possessor. This law, under various modifications, continued to distract, and barbarize the Irish, till the late period of king James's settlement. A similar custom may be traced among the Scoto-Irish people of Argyle, till more recent times.

The Irish women, of whatever rank, seem not to have been entitled even to the slightest possession of land, under the Brehon law. They were assigned a certain number of their father's cattle, as their marriage portion, which, in the Irish speech, is called *Spre'*, that literally means *cattle*: crodh also signifies both *cattle* and *dowry*, which, in those times, and in those countries, were synonymous. We shall see, in our progress, a very notable instance of this *Brehon* doctrine, as to women, among the Scoto-Irish: the Galloway-men universally rose, in support of the pretensions of a bastard-son, in opposition to the claims of three legitimate daughters of their late lord: and, it required all the power, and all the valour, of Alexander II., to enforce his opinion of law, and right, against the custom, and, perhaps, the privilege of the men of Galloway.

The herds of the Irish were so frequently within their contemplation, because, during a rude state of society, their flocks supplied so many comforts, that the Irish terms, *Scalbh*, and *Seilbe*, which signify *possession*, a *field*, also convey the idea of a *herd*, or *drove*. The Irish had another law term, *Teich*, which, at once, signified territory, land, property, and natural right; whence we may infer, that the Irish jurisprudence did not much arise from positive institute. This intimation may be further strengthened by a consideration of the Irish word *Guath*, which signifies equally a *manner*, a *custom*, a *statute*. Yet, such is the copiousness of the Irish language, that it has a great variety of terms, which convey the notion of a law: but, we may infer, from those law terms, with their several modifications, that the Irish people had little of positive statute, or written law; their whole body of jurisprudence, consisting almost entirely of traditionary customs, and local usages. It was *no written law*, saith Cox; it was only the will of the *Brehon*, or the lord. And it is observable, he adds, as their Brehons, or judges, like their physicians, bards, harpers, poets, and historians, had their offices, by descent, and inheritance; we may be sure, said he, that these *hereditary judges*, and *doctors*, were but *very sad tools*. The Brehon, or judge, when he administered justice, used to sit on a turf, or heap of stones, or on the top of a hillock, without a covering, and without clerks, or, indeed, without any formality of a court of judicature. This state of law, and condition of manners, may be traced among the Scoto-Irish, in Scotland, till recent times. Every Baron had his motehill, whence justice was distributed to his vassals, by his baron-baillie. Under the Brehon system, all crimes were commuted. Theft, rapes, and murder, were punished by a fine, which was called *Eric*. This term of Brehon law signified an amercement, a fine, a ransom, a forfeit, and also a *reparation*—this last meaning is probably the original import of the word, as the principle of this rude jurisprudence was directed to the reparation, rather than the prevention of crimes. The mulct, or *Eric*, was, among the Albanian Scots, called *Cro'*, saith Ware. The *Regiam majestatem* of the Scotish law hath a whole chapter, setting forth "the *Cro* of ilk man, how "mikil it is."

It was an ancient custom of the Irish, which was called the custom of *Kinegild*, and which is, that every head of every sept, and every chief of every clan, should be answerable, for every one of their sept, or kindred, when he should be charged with any crime. This also was an ancient custom among the Scoto Irish. And, it is remarkable, that both in Ireland, and in Scotland, this ancient custom was adopted into the statute book of both those countries, from the usefulness of the custom to the end.

The protection of bees was a great head of the Brehon law. Ireland was very fully peopled by this industrious race; and their honey supplied abundance of *mead*, the peculiar beverage of the ancient Britons, while the Irish husbandry did not yet provide corn for the distillery of *aqua vitæ*. North-Britain

still produces *heather-honey*, for the breakfast of the rich, as well as for the physic of the poor.

In vain do the Irish antiquaries give us splendid pictures of the learning, opulence, and the refinement of the ancient Irish: the laws of every people are the truest histories of their domestic affairs. While we see, that the wealth of the Irish tribes consisted of their bees, and their cattle, we may certainly infer, that they had only advanced from the first to the second stage of society; from being hunters, to being feeders of flocks. In this unrefined state, the Scoto-Irish long continued, as we may learn from their rent-rolls.

Were the lives of saints, during the period of saints, searched for traits of manners, several intimations might be found, that would exhibit many new modes of thinking, and many novel habits of life. The biography of St Columba, the abbot of Iona, has been ransacked, with these views. It is apparent, that more of wretchedness, arising from penury, than of comfort, prevailed throughout the Dalriadman districts, in every rank of society. Their best houses were built of wattles: and, of these slight, and rude materials, was built the abbey of Iona, whence issued, for ages, the precepts of instruction, and the habits of austerity, to a rude people. The kings, and perhaps some of the chieftains, had strengths, wherein they lived; and whence they tyrannized: during the sixth, and seventh centuries, they had, in Loarn, Dun-olla, Duna, and Creic, which were besieged, and burnt. Buildings of lime and stone, either among the Irish, or Scoto-Irish, were, therefore, the works of more intelligent times.—The clothing even of the monks were the skins of beasts, though they had woollen, and linen, which they knew how to obtain, from abroad, by means of traffick: the variegated plaid was introduced in later times. Venison, and fish, and seals, and milk, and flesh, were the food of the people. The monks of Iona, who lived by their labour, had some provision of corn, and perhaps the chiefs, who lived in strengths. But, it is to be recollected, that the monks were every where, for ages, the improvers themselves, and the instructors of others in the most useful arts. They had the merit of making many a blade of grass grow, where none grew before. Even Iona had orchard, during the rugged times of the ninth century, till the Vikingr brutishly ruined all. Whatever the Scoto-Irish enjoyed themselves, they were very willing to impart to others. The most unbounded hospitality was enjoined by law, and by manners, as a capital virtue. Manufactures the Scoto-Irish had none. And, every family had its own carpenter, weaver, taylor, and shoe-maker, however unskilful and inadequate to the uses of civilization. The division of labour and of arts takes place only during periods of refinement.

Of shipping, every age must have had the benefit of some kind. The float was the most obvious. The Britons, and their immediate descendants, both in Scotland and in Ireland, used canoes.

The next step, in the art of ship-building, was the making of curraghs, both in Britain, and in Ireland. These were formed by covering a keel of wood, and a frame of wicker, with the skins of cattle, and of deer. The curraghs were, by experience, improved into roomy vessels, either for transport or war. In curraghs, the first colonists must have emigrated from Ireland to Cintire. The enterprising Aidan performed his various expeditions, either of negociation, or hostility, in curraghs. In them, the fate of the kingdoms of Cintire, and Loarn, was decided in a naval action, during the year 717, as we have seen, in the history of their civil wars.

From that history it is apparent, that every chieftain exercised, by whatever power, the right of making war and peace. Hence sprung the civil feuds, which desolated for ages, and barbarized the Scoto-Irish territories. From their mutual enmities proceeded, perhaps, the custom which existed among the Scoto-Irish, as well as the old Irish, of giving a *nickname* to every person of any note. But it was only the chief of the clan who enjoyed the privilege of being called O'Neal, O'Brien, Macdonald, Macleod. Much of this practice we have perceived in the epithets which were uniformly annexed to the names of the Scoto-Irish kings.

Of the various practices of the ancient Irish, the custom of *fosterage* has been regarded, as a subject, for particular speculation. By this singular custom, which equally prevailed among the Scoto-Irish,

till

till recent times, children were mutually given, from different families, to be by strangers nursed and bred. The lower orders considered this trust as an honour, rather than a service, for which an adequate reward was either given or expected. The attachment of those who were thus educated, is said to have been indissoluble: For there is no love in the world comparable, saith Camden, by many degrees, to that of foster-brethren in Ireland. From this practice arose connection of family, and union of tribes, which often prompted, and sometimes prevented civil feuds.

P. 305.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Gentle Shepherd; by Allan Ramsay, with a Biographical account of the author, and a Critique on his writings. With a head and 12 engravings, 4to. 18s.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 4th edit. vol. XIV. 4to. 18s.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia, No. 7. 3s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR RUSSELL, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, is preparing to publish a work on Scrophula.

The Rev. William Morehead, Episcopal Clergyman in this city, has in the press a volume of sermons.

We are happy to understand that a school, on Mr Lancaster's plan, has been recently established in this city, under the patronage of the Benificent Society. The poorest children are educated gratis, while the rest pay a very moderate sum. The fact is, and it was noticed in a late number of this magazine, that the benefit of parish schools is almost entirely confined to country parishes, and that there is no city in the world more completely destitute than Edinburgh of institutions for the education of the poor. We know no department in which active benevolence could be more usefully exerted, than in supplying this deficiency.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

A LIFE of St Neot, the elder brother of Alfred the Great, by the Rev. John Whitaker, B. D. is in the press.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has lately received a contribution from several congregations in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, amounting to nearly 1300l. It appears from the annual reports of this Society, that the plan of contributing to its support by local and congregational collections, originated in Wales, and was afterwards adopted on a large scale in Scotland.

Mr. Beafour intends speedily to publish, in two volumes 8vo. Illustrations of Don Quixotte, tending to confirm and elucidate several real events related in that ingenious novel; to convey intelligence of authors and of books therein cited; to discover the sources whence Cervantes has adopted various stories and adventures, improved by the glow of his own fertile imagination; to disclose his continual allusions to works of chivalry and romance; and develope the satire he employs to correct the follies and vices of the Spanish nation; with occasional reflections on certain doctrines and opinions which he advances or supports.

Mr. George Montagu's Supplement to Testacea Britannica is nearly finished, and will be ready for delivery by the beginning of October.

Mr. Laurence Dundas Campbell is engaged upon a History of India, during the administration of Marquis Wellesley, from the year 1797 to 1806; comprising an examination of his lordship's system of policy, both foreign and domestic, and a complete account of the actual state of the British provinces, in all their relations under the operation of that system. To the history will be prefixed an introductory chapter, containing a review of the genius and character of the people of Hindostan; of the principles, constitution, and policy of the native governments; of the

the relative situation of those governments respectively, and of the British empire in India; of the general state of the empire and its dependencies, during the administrations of Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Teignmouth; and finally, of the political, civil, and military condition in which it was placed at the period of Marquis Wellesley's arrival in that country. The whole of this work is composed from official records, and other original documents, of which some interesting parts will be given in an Appendix. It will be illustrated with a general map of Hindostan, and embellished with a portrait of Marquis Wellesley. It will form two thick volumes quarto, and is intended to appear in the spring of 1809.

Mr. B. Boothroyd has in the press, and will publish as speedily as due attention to correctness will admit, a new edition of Bishop Newcome's justly admired version of the Minor Prophets, with additional notes on the prophet Hosea, from Blaney, and Horsley.

The remains of Hesiod, translated from the Greek into English verse by Charles Abraham Elton, Esq. will speedily appear. They will be accompanied with a dissertation on the poetry and mythology, the life and era of Hesiod, and copious notes; together with a head of Hesiod, from a genuine antique.

The Rev. T. Stabback, lecturer of Helstone, proposes to publish, in two large volumes octavo, the Four Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, with annotations, critical, explanatory, and practical, chiefly selected from the most able commentators in divinity, ancient and modern. To each chapter will be added, reflections drawn from some striking portion of its contents.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, embellished with a correct likeness of that author, is in the press.

Mr. Drakard, of Stamford, is printing a Guide to Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter; to be embellished with engravings.

Dr Smith will shortly publish a work, in one volume octavo, under the title of Botannical Illustrations, intended as a continuation of his Introduction to Botany.

The Author of the Age of Frivolity has in the press a volume of Poems, consisting of Tales, Sonnets, and Characteristic pieces.

Dr. Andrew Grant, who has recently returned from South America, has in the press a History of Brazil, which will contain a geographical and historical account of that important colony, with a description of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the natives; interpersed with remarks on the nature of its soil, climate, productions, and foreign and internal commerce; to which will be subjoined, observations on the most prevalent diseases incident to the climate, with hints to new settlers on the most efficacious modes of prevention. It will form one volume, octavo.

The legislature of Maryland have passed an act for founding a medical college in the city or precincts of Baltimore, for the instruction of students in the different branches of medicine. This institution is established upon a liberal plan, and incorporated in perpetuity. It consists of a board, called the Regents of the college of Medicine of Maryland, formed, from the existing board of medical examiners for the commonwealth, and the president and professors appointed by the act. It may hold property to a value not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, exclusive of a lot of buildings. The regents may appoint professors and lecturers, who shall form one learned body, under the name of the Medical Faculty, with power to chuse their dean, and to do what is necessary for conveying instruction, and supporting discipline. The regents must meet at least once a year. The faculty shall hold at least one term annually, to begin on the first Monday in November, and continue not less than four, nor more than six months. At convenient times commencements may be held, and degrees in surgery and medicine may be granted, after due examination and other proofs of sufficiency. Each student must have attended each course of lectures at least once, and frequented the classes of the college for two terms: and he must also have been privately and publicly examined, and have printed and defended a thesis, before he can be admitted to the honours of the college.

Poetry.

TO AN HONEST SUTER,

BUT VERY BAD POET.

A Hint to Modern Versifiers.

SINCE times are changed, and folk grown nice,
Tak, G——y, a friend's advice,
Gi' *Rhiming* owre, gin ye be wise,
For there's my lug,
If it will pay the printing price,
It's sic a drug.

Yet a' our Rhymsters firmly think,
That if *line-ends* but aptly clink,
They're bards o' fame.—When crown'd wi' ink,
Lord! how Pride kittles!
But let me tell ye in a blink,
They're blind as beetles!

He that attempts poetic art,
Should hae a *head*, and eke a heart,
A *Fancy* boundless, that can dart
Frae earth to heaven;
And *Passions* that can warm impart
What Nature's given.

And yet wi' thae, (and they're right rare!)
A Poet, trust me! man hae mair;
A *Judgement* clear, wi' walth o' *Lear*,
And *wit* at will,
To scan, examine, and compare
Wi' critic skill.

A *Taste* to polish and refine
Ilk towering thought and magic line,
A *Mind*, where nameless powers combine
To form and plan
A chaste connected bold design.—
That is the man!

Now, G——y, I fain wou'd ask
How mony's fitted for the task?
How mony think ye's born to bask
In this warm sun?—
Nine-tenths are but a sounding cask
Wha's liquor's run!

Be warn'd, then!—check this thriftless strain!
'Twill wear ye, man! to skin and bane!
And after a', what will ye *gain?*
Just deel be lickit!
Mool in wi' *Booksellers*, and then
Ye're surely trickit.

Yet if ye rhyme to please *yoursel*,
Wi' a' my heart!—'tis but a bell
To tinkel, whan ye canna mell
In conversation;—
But *print na*!—for it winna sell,
There's the damnation!

Nor think that what I friendly write
Is penn'd wi' critic spleen or spite,
Shame fa' the wit that can excite
A single pang!
My wish is just to cure the bite
O' madd'ning fang.

For, wha can see without a sigh,
Year after year, a swarming fry,
Desert their parent streams, and try
To glide in air.
As fast they fa', and fa'ing, lie,
To rise nae mair!

For you, wha, nae doubt, at the school,
I earn'd wi' the lave ilk Latin rule,
Whan rhymes provoke, wi' reason cool,
Remember aye *nec trepidum*
Ane, that when Youth's warm dreams are past,
Should bind ilk raging rhymster fast,
Firm as neat's leather to the last,
"NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM."

H. M.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL*.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

THE dawning was mild, and the hamlet was wild,
For it stood by an untrodden shore of the main,
When Duncan was rais'd from his slumber, amaz'd,
By a voice at his door, that did shortly complain.

Rise,

* This story is founded on a fact: and there is likewise another much similar to it, which happened at a sequestered steading in the south of Scotland, and is so well attested by persons yet living, that I neither can nor wish to misbelieve it. One fine evening, before sun-set, a girl of the family came running, and told them, that the finest lady that ever was seen in the world was coming straight to the house. With that, the whole family, small and great, came to the door to see this wonderful woman, and they all saw her come into a deep hollow place, not far from the door, and, at that instant, the whole house fell in with a terrible crash, gable and all; so that had it not been for this phenomenon, a respectable and industrious family had been, each one, crushed to death. The lady was no more seen. This happened at Glentress, in the parish of Innerleithen, and county of Peebles.

"Rise! Duncan! I perish."—His bosom was fired,
By feelings, no language nor pen can convey!
'Twas a voice he had heard, and with rapture admired,
Ere fatal Culloden had forc'd him away.

He flew to the rock that o'ershadow'd his cot,
And wistfully look'd where his vision could reach;
He shouted; but only the echoes about
Him answer'd, and billows that rush'd on the beach.

For the winds were at rest, but the ocean distress'd,
Still heav'd like an earthquake, and broke on the shore;
The mist settled high on the mountains of Sky;
And the wild howling storm ruffled Nature no more.

He search'd every glen, every creek, every isle;
Although every sense was with reason at strife,
When the sun blinked red o'er the hills of Argyle,
He found his Matilda! his lady! his wife.

Resign'd to her fate, on a little green plot,
Where a cliff intercepted the wanderer's way:
On her bosom so fair, and her fine yellow hair,
The frost of the morning lay crisped and grey.

Her bright eye was set; but her pulse slowly beat:
"O Father of mercies! look down on my woe:
"Oh save my sweet wife! and the whole of my life—
"My heart, for the gift, shall with gratitude glow.

"Alas, my Matilda! what brought you a strolling,
"O'er Morven's dark mountains, so rugged and high?
"When tempests were howling, and torrents were rolling?
"Was't love for thy husband! and here must thou die!"

By care and attention she slowly recovers,
And finds herself lock'd in her husband's embrace:
But, reader, if ever thou hast been a lover,
Thy heart will outgo me, and furnish this space.

She said, she had heard of his lonely retreat,
And had come from the vale ere the tempest had lower'd;
That the snow and the sleet had benumb'd her weak feet,
And, by hunger and cold, she was quite overpower'd.

For her way she had lost, and the torrents she cross'd
Had often nigh borne her away to the main;
But the night coming on, she had laid herself down,
And pray'd to her Maker, nor pray'd she in vain.

That she once was to Morven's rough mountains no stranger:
And wish'd to surprise him with news from the throne,
Where an act of oblivion had freed him from danger,
And Asby's fair mountains again were his own.

Then blest be the day, when, to mercy returning,
So many brave men they from exile recall;
'Twill quell the revenge in our bosoms aburning;
And bind Caledonia firmest of all.

But did you not call at this cottage so early,
When morning's pale streamers scarce crested the fell?
A voice then did name me, and waken'd me fairly,
And bade me arise, and that voice I knew well.

Which set me a searching, assur'd you were nigh me,
Else in yon lone nook I had never you found;
Then say, my Matilda, did you not pass bye me?
I'm really impatient this mystery to sound."

"There where I was found, I was never more nigh thee:
Where I dropt, overcome by toil, famine, and grief,
Same pitying angel, then hovering by me,
Has taken my voice to procure me relief."

Then down they both bow'd, and most solemnly vow'd,
To their great Benefactor, his goodness to mind,
Each evening and morning unto them returning;
And well they perform'd the engagement we find.

They both now are cold: but the tale they have told
To many, while Gratitude's tears fell in store.
And whenever I pass by the bonny Glenasby,
I mind the adventure on Morven's lone shore.

THE

THE KIRN.

WHEN Persia by Great Alexander was won,
A monarch was slain, and a kingdom undone;
Yet a feast was prepar'd to rejoice at their doom,
Which bards have extoll'd o'er humanity's tomb.
And why should a banquet then not be commended,
With joy that began, and with happiness ended?
A custom prevails, and I hope will prevail
While earth yields us barley, and barley brown ale,
To devote, when the harvest is over, a night
To drinking and dancing, and mirth and delight.
Perhaps *Pride* would frown, *Affectation* would sneer,
Were I to relate all the characters there;
As no country's ruin occasioned this feast,
Of course, no proud *Tyrant* was there as a guest;
No dull-looking *belles*, and, of course, no fine *beaux*,
Were there to exhibit their capers and clothes;
But fresh country lasses, all blooming and gay,
Like lilies in April, or roses in May.
If no *affectation* appeared in each face,
Yet graceful *simplicity* fill'd up its place;
In dress, tho' devoid of that gaudy attire,
Which fops only wear, and fools only admire;
They were modest, neat, handsome:—what more need be said?
Deformity only needs ornament's aid.
The lads were all manly, stout, active, and clean,
Without either fopp'ry, ennui, or spleen;
Tho' rustic their garb, they were sprightly and trim,
Health grac'd ev'ry visage, strength nerv'd ev'ry limb.
Long may Caledonia behold on her plains
Such beautiful lasses and innocent swains!
Besides these, were matrons, and children, and wives,
As happy as ever they were in their lives;
And hearty old *carles*, right merrily joking
Their old fashion'd puns, and carousing and smoking.
How blithely they witness'd the young people ranting,
And talk'd of the days when they were as wanton!
The fiddle strikes up; hark! the dancing's begun,
The room in a moment resounds with the fun
No *Minuets*, *Cotillions*, or *Horn-pipes*, they dance;
Those butter-fly airs—the productions of France;
But with brisk country dances, and reels on they go,
Each lad with his sweet-heart, each lass with her joe.
What heart would not swell with high transports of bliss
At beholding a scene so delightful as this?
All, all were rejoicing, but who can declare
How blithe Peggy look'd, when in step'd Andrew Kerr?
How Nancy's face brighten'd, tho' smiling before,
When her fav'rite Tom Easton appear'd at the door?
And how Watty Scott quite forgot all at once,
When Martha came in, both to run and to dance?
But Cecy and Jock soon withdrew from the noise
To taste in a corner some quieter joys.
Next *toddy* and *cakes* in succession go round,
And *whisky*, that makes ev'ry heart to rebound;
And now when the fiddler has eagerly quaff'd,
Of whisky, a deep, and a heart-cheering draught,
The music redoubles, the dancers increase,
Joy brightens, it sparkles and shines in each face.
With frisking and prancing, and many a spring,
Now they set, now they cross, now they dance in a ring.
Thus they drove on the night, with diversion and glee,
More blessed than Kings, Queens, or princes can be.
As no coxcombs were there, so no wrangling arose
'Bout punctilios of honour, or pulling one's nose;
But all the night long, unanimity reign'd,
By happiness heighten'd, by friendship maintain'd.
As no gay flutt'ring toasts to this feast had been wafted,
No necklace was envied, no head-dress was laughed at.
No whisp'rings were there to detract or defame,
But where'er they were heard, love was always the theme.
No moments were wasted in yawning or fretting,
Like those who are daily and nightly coquetting.
But the time flew so sweet and insensibly on,
That the clock had struck four ere they thought it was one;
Then each lad woo'd his lass home, and bade her good night,
And all went to bed, overjoy'd with delight.

W. E.

Banks of the Jed.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 18.

Local Militia.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Local Militia bill.

In the discussion upon the clause which determines the ages between which individuals are liable to the ballot,

Sir J. Hall thought that the period of 18 was the fittest time for young men to commence military service, and that every year after that they became less and less fit. He was of opinion, that if the ballot were confined to young men between the ages 18 and 19, a sufficient number would be found to answer the purposes required, without carrying the ballot to men of more advanced years. He thought the age of 35 much too far advanced.

Lord Castlereagh admitted, that in some counties the principle of the Hon. Baronet might answer, and produce even more men than were wanted for the particular district, but in many others it would not at all produce the number required, and the age must therefore be extended.

Sir James Montgomery thought that carrying the ballot so high as 35 years of age would be extremely oppressive to numbers of poor men, with large families depending on their industry. He therefore suggested an exception in favour of men having more than three children; and he also thought the hardship much greater on men past 30 than before, more especially where a poor shopkeeper, or any man settled in life, of small capital, whose income does not exceed 100l. a-year, must, in this case, be driven to the necessity of serving, to the ruin of his business, or paying a fine equal to 1-5th of his income, besides his liability to the income tax, which was already intolerable.

Lord Castlereagh said, he had no objection to accede to this amendment, and substitute the age of 30 in place of 35, the service to commence from the age of 18, provided it was agreed to extend the period of volunteer services to 40 years of age. The proposition was agreed to, and the amendment made accordingly.

On the clause respecting the oath proposed to be taken by medical men, respecting the physical fitness of persons enrolled, Mr Whitbread objected to the clause, as did Mr Windham and Mr Vansittart. After a few words from Mr Spencer Stanhope and Lord Castlereagh, it was agreed to substitute for the oath "such certificate as might appear satisfactory to the Deputy Lieutenants of counties."

Sir J. Cox Hippesley proposed to exempt, as well as the resident members of either university, those who are intended for holy orders at Eton, Westminster, and other public schools; also, professors, teachers, &c. in academies—He offered a precise motion on the subject; but

Lord Castlereagh considered the exemption as too extensive and indefinite, and as tending to open a wide door to abuse.

After some observations, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr Windham made a variety of remarks on the inequality with which the proposed scale of fines would operate. Thirty pounds might be no inducement to one man to enter, while 10l. would leave no option to another. He considered it as merely calculated to raise money, and that in an unconstitutional way.

Mr Wynne adverted to the words in the same clause, that no "poor man who has more than one child" should be exempted from this service, though exempt from the regular militia; and proposed, in order to make the thing more precise and intelligible, to leave out the words "more than one child," and substitute "less than three children." This was agreed to—so that poor men with three or more children are exempt from the local militia.

Thursday, May 19.

Distilleries.

Lord Binning rose, to make his promised motion respecting the report of the Sugar Committee; there were others more competent to elucidate the question; but he should not shrink from his duty, whatever might be his ultimate success. The subject which the Committee had in view, was to afford relief to the West India planter; but in the course of their investigation, they found it necessary to make a minute inquiry into all the circumstances which would encroach on the interests of the landholders of this country, and under all circumstances, they thought the former required an immediate relief; but they also

came

came to the knowledge of facts, which established the wisdom and necessity of the restriction, exclusive of all consideration whatsoever of the interests of the West India islands. They found, in the course of their investigation, that the harvest of last year was more than usually deficient; and the consumption of the distilleries exceeded 479,000 quarters of grain; but the present situation of Europe left little hope of importing the constant deficiency of consumption, amounting, on an average, to 777,000 quarters. With these conclusive facts before the Committee, they apprehended a scarcity; and to obviate that, they recommended, if found expedient, to put a stop to the distillation from grain, and substitute sugar for a given period; but in case of an abundant harvest, sufficient authority should be vested in the Crown to do away the restriction. He was well aware that one class of men should not be relieved to the injury of others; but it was an urgent case, and the landholders would not, by any means, suffer, though distillers were prohibited from using grain. To shew they were warranted in this conclusion, he read the evidence of Mr Arthur Young, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and Mr Cropper, of Liverpool. The latter stated, the present stock on hand did not exceed 50,000 quarters of wheat. Many more witnesses, who had been examined, proved that the last harvest was extremely deficient in England and Scotland; and when it was considered, that we were prevented from importing the usual supply of grain, it became a measure of precaution to put a stop to its consumption in distilleries.—It has been urged, that, by adopting this measure, it would discourage the cultivation of barley: but that, he maintained, was impossible, as long as there would be a demand for it; independent of this, it has lately risen from 46s. to 50s. and the small quantity on hand would always keep up the price. In the north of Scotland, where that article was consumed in bread, it was so scarce that the people apprehended a famine, and had been for months past in great want; for the truth of which he would appeal to the Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir John Sinclair.)—Should the House think it expedient to receive the report, and resolve itself into a Committee to consider it, he had only two resolutions to submit, namely, that all kinds of grain be prohibited from being distilled from the 1st of July to the 1st of October; and that it might be lawful for his Majesty, after the 1st of September, to discontinue the restriction if found expedient; if otherwise, to continue it till 30 days after the meeting of Parliament; and in the Committee he would propose the reduction of the duty on sugar-wash. The situation of the West India planters was extremely painful; many of them had been reduced from affluence to want, which could not be attributed to wild speculation, but to the present political situation of Europe. He concluded by moving that the report be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr T. Coke said, the Noble Lord must have a strange idea of the landed interest, if he imagined they contended for the high price of corn—(*No! No! from the Ministerial side*)—then, if that was not the case, he was sure his Lordship must be very far misled in the quotation he had given of the price of corn, for within the last fortnight, it did not exceed 40s. in the county of Norfolk; but if it had risen in other counties, he was convinced it was owing to the alarm given by the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry. He was glad to find that no grain had been imported into this country since the month of September, which was a strong proof that we did not stand in need of foreign aid. The markets had ever since been well supplied at moderate prices; but the imported grain always lay in the hands of speculators, who were constantly the instruments of enhancing the price. If he was rightly informed, the situation of the planters was not so bad as had been represented. At present there was a demand for sugar, and it rose 6s. in the cwt.; but though it was in so great abundance, the public could not get it a farthing cheaper than when there was a scarcity. The landed interest had complaints also, in being heavily taxed, yet not a murmur escaped them.

Sir John Sinclair said, that he had been so pointedly alluded to by the Noble Lord, that it became necessary for him to trespass on the indulgence of the House. He considered the grounds stated by the Noble Lord as different from those of the report, and felt it his duty to oppose doctrines which appeared to him so hostile to the landed interest. He knew that there was unfortunately a great scarcity in Scotland at the present moment, and no man regretted it more than he did; but he came into that House, not as the representative merely of one particular district, but as a

a representative of the united kingdom, and therefore he was bound to consider the permanent interests of the country, rather than the temporary distress of any particular portion of it. He considered that the present measure would, if adopted, be a very bad precedent for future times. He thought the principle of it had been completely disapproved of by a report of the Committee which sat in the year 1807. There had been abundant evidence before that Committee, to shew that there was no possibility of preventing great frauds upon the revenue, if sugar was used instead of malt in distilling. The lowest calculation of the loss of the revenue was 120,000l. per annum, which, in the present circumstances, was a serious object. It would be seen, by consulting the journals of the House, that during the time the distilleries were prevented from using grain or malt, many petitions were presented from different parts of the country, stating the great evils which had resulted from it in diminishing the price of corn below what was necessary to allow a fair profit to the farmer. As to the distilleries consuming a great part of what would serve as the food of man, it might be observed, that independent of barley, which was not commonly used for that purpose, a great deal of damaged corn, which would otherwise be wasted, was used in the distilleries. He did not think it certain that this country would want any supply of corn from foreign countries; or, if it were wanting, he did not despair of procuring it. Canada, at least, was open to us at present. From all the views he had been able to take of the subject, he considered it as a measure which would be very prejudicial to the landed interest, and which was not absolutely necessary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, in bringing forward the resolutions, his Noble Friend had only followed the spirit of the report of the Committee, which recommended, as a measure of precaution purely, the prohibition of distillation from grain for a certain period, leaving it, however, in the power of the Crown to stop the suspension, if, in the interval, a change of circumstances to make it adviseable should take place. Considering the intercourse, with respect to grain, which was really established between England and Ireland, no step could be taken with respect to a saving in the former part of the empire which should not equally apply to the latter. He trusted, that the landed interest, considering for what period it was to continue, would not oppose the measure or reject it because recommended by a party from which they would rather it did not come.

Mr Ponsonby and Sir J. Newport severally protested against the introduction of the proposed measure to Ireland.

Mr Foster was sorry that his duty to Ireland compelled him to resist the measure, if it was meant to extend it to that part of the empire.

Mr Windham said, the conduct of those who supported this unnatural measure, was like that of a hen hatching a brood of ducks. They first introduced it to relieve the West India planters from their overgrown stock, but an Hon. Gentleman had found out a prospect of a great scarcity in the crops, and brings it in, like Bayes's army, in disguise, pretending it to be only a temporary measure; but he would warn them against too much meddling with the agriculture of the country. To be sure, if it were necessary to lower the prices of grain, by hanging a few farmers, it might be done; but there would be very few another year. He concluded by saying, these discussions would tend to raise the price of corn, by creating an alarm among the people.

Lord Castlereagh strenuously supported the motion. As an argument in favour of the measure, he asserted, that the price of grain was at present higher than in the scarcity of 1795, and as high as the scarcity in 1800, when the distilleries were prohibited. Add to this, we had not at present any prospects of a foreign import, so that any measure that tended to husband our present sources of supplies, it was adviseable to adopt.

Mr John Smith supported the measure.—The greatest possible calamity that could befal any country was a scarcity of corn. It must be considered, that for the last eighteen years a very large importation of that article had taken place, and we ought to provide for the consequences that might arise from our being deprived of all foreign sources. He really believed, too, that the West India planters were a most injured

red set of people, and that some measure was necessary for their relief.

Mr Malcolm Laing opposed the motion.

Lord Binning briefly, in reply, observed, that the measure he had the honour of submitting to the consideration of that House, was one which it would have been proper to have adopted, even if the West Indies had never existed.—He certainly was far from thinking this measure unnecessary for Ireland. He concluded with observing, that he felt his case was completely made out, and that his opinion was not in the least altered by any thing that had been said upon the other side of the House.

The House divided—

Ayes	- -	122
Noes	- -	106

Majority in favour of the prohibition 14.

Monday, May 23.

DISTILLERIES.

Lord Binning moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee. The question being put,

Mr Coke said, that he felt it a duty which he owed to the country at large, to take every opportunity of opposing this measure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the measure upon an idea that corn was high, than which there could be no opinion more erroneous. Corn was so far from being high, that it barely afforded a remunerating price. Nothing, he observed, could be more dangerous than to hold out the apprehension of a scarcity, for which there was no foundation. The crop of last year, he would admit, was not abundant, but it was sufficient nevertheless. No importation took place, for none was necessary; and from all the information he had received, the country might look forward to as good a crop this year. If agriculture were properly encouraged, we should be able to grow corn enough for our subsistence, and save, in consequence, the immense sums which were sent out of the country every year. He referred to the evidence of Messrs Chambers, Scott, Kent, and others, to shew that the interference of Parliament, on occasions like the present, produced all the evils it was intended to prevent.

Mr Rose thought, that the situation of the West India Planters entitled them to the protection of Parliament. Their distress, owing to circumstances over which they had no controul, was so great, that several estates, particularly in Jamaica, had been abandoned. The persons concerned in the West India trade contributed largely to the stock of national wealth. The imports from the colonies amounted, one year with another, to between eight and nine millions sterling; a fourth part of our navigation was employed in it; they took off five or six millions in manufactures and provisions, and contributed five and a half millions of actual revenue to the Exchequer. If these resources were to fail, the landed interest would see what a weight would be thrown upon them. The relief solicited would be of no inconvenience, or very small, if any, to the landed interest, and could not be given at a better time, or in a better manner to the West India interests.

Mr Barham began a very long and able speech, with observing, that the question before the House was to be considered in three points of view. It was first to be considered as a question purely domestic, without any reference whatever to the West India colonies.—It was next to be viewed as a question purely colonial, which would lead to an enquiry whether the colonies were worthy of relief, and whether the mode proposed was sufficient; and lastly, it was to be considered in a more general point of view, as affecting the interests of all parts of the empire. As to the first, it was admitted that we imported to a great amount (about 800,000 quarters) from the Continent; and that we were now cut off from that source. Would not that person who should find a substitute for these 800,000 quarters, and that without in the smallest degree affecting the landed interest, be entitled to the thanks of the public. All the persons who had been examined before the Committee, agreed, that the crop of barley for the last year was deficient one-third, or, according to some, one-fourth. He would agree that the landed interest should have a remunerating price, but where barley farms were to be let, he invariably found that the landlord required double the rent which he last received. This, he supposed, was what was called a remunerating price. This was the land-

landlord's idea of remuneration; he would next shew what was the farmer's. First, as it was just, he should be expected to be able to make enough to pay his rent. Next, he expected such prices as should secure him against short crops. In addition to this, he calculated upon gaining as much as should enable him to live comfortably and genteelly, in a manner much superior to his ancestors, or to the ancestors of his landlord; and lastly, that he should be able to lay by a provision for his family. This was the farmer's idea of remuneration. Was it not evident from all this, that the price of land was too high? While the landlords and farmers were rioting in wealth, the West India proprietors were in a state of the greatest distress. One third of the plantations were actually under foreclosure. The supplies of clothing, provisions, &c. for the negroes must be stopped, and the existence of the colonies consequently endangered. Was not this a crisis worthy the interference of Parliament? The distresses of the West India interest would admit of no delay. They must be instantly relieved, or some great convulsion would ensue. They had the strongest claims upon the gratitude of the country; they contributed to its wealth—to its revenue; they consumed its manufactures, they supported its navigation, and what did they ask in return?—Why, a market for their produce. That was the compact between the colonies and the mother country, and that was denied to them. The annual importation of sugar was about 290,000 hogsheads, of which 200,000 might be consumed in Great Britain and Ireland. There was, therefore, a surplus of 90,000 hogsheads, for which, by the acts of government, there was no vent. Instead of facilitating its exportation, they forced the sugar of all the world into England.—This additional supply, in the course of the last year, amounted to no less than 60,000 hogsheads.—Was it to be expected that the West India proprietors could bear up against these accumulated disadvantages?

Mr R. Dundas concurred in the general principle laid down of not interfering with the corn laws, an interference which could not be productive of any beneficial consequence. But at the same time, he must allow that there were extreme cases, in which it would be necessary to resort to such interference. The question therefore was, whether the present circumstances of this country were such as to constitute a case of that description. The late crops of barley and oats had been short, but not the crop of wheat. Though there were no danger of scarcity at present, yet they ought to look to the future, and in the event of a short crop this season, they would not be justified in not leaving to the Executive Government the power of giving to the public consumption that amount of corn which was consumed in the distilleries. He did not agree either with those who supported this as a colonial measure, or with those who defended it on the score of existing or apprehended scarcity, but with a view to the great national interests which it was calculated to promote.

The Solicitor-General of Scotland said, when he cast his eye on the report, and recollected the facts by which it was substantiated, he could not help thinking it was a measure of prudence to stop the progress of distillation of corn for a time. He knew, from private and indisputable evidence, that grain was very scarce in Scotland; and when he considered this, and considered also that our annual importation of corn, amounting to 800,000 quarters, was now no more to be expected, he would give his support to any measure by which he thought our domestic produce was likely to be best husbanded.

Sir Henry Mildmay maintained that the present measure was calculated to injure the landed interest, and of course could not be beneficial to the country. It was calculated to unhinge and unsettle our agricultural connections.

Mr Wilberforce supported the measure, on the ground that the necessity of the present period warranted the interference of the Legislature.

Lord Binning replied very shortly, when

The question being loudly called for, a division took place, and there appeared,

For the Speaker's leaving the chair 163
Against it 127
Majority, —36

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

House

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 27.

Catholic Petition.

The order of the day having been read,

Lord Grenville moved, that the petition of the Catholics of Ireland be read by the Clerk; which being done, his Lordship rose and said, he knew not what the feelings of others might be on the subject now before the House, but no words could possibly express the increased satisfaction with which he brought it forward. The discussion which it had undergone within these few days (in the other House)—the nature of that discussion—the great display of eloquence and argument which was shewn in opening the debate—the moderation and patience with which it was debated—the important statements which it led to—the manner in which it was resisted—and even the decision which took place upon it, were all to him matter of the highest satisfaction.

His Lordship, in a long and able speech, very similar to that delivered by Mr Grattan in the Commons (as detailed p. 693) entered into a full view of the question; but as his arguments were almost the same with that gentleman's, we decline entering into it. He concluded by moving that the petition be referred to a Committee.

Lord Sidmouth said, the view he had taken of the subject was totally different.—He would candidly and openly say, that his mind could not conceive any time or any circumstances in which such a discussion would be proper; but as to the bringing forward this petition at the present time, and under the present circumstances, he thought that the petitioners had acted imprudently, and that they had put themselves in the situation of having their public spirit called into question. It was universally admitted, that the object of the petition was to enable a certain description of Catholics to enter into the first offices of the State, civil and military. His objection to this part of the petition was, that it was narrow and circumscribed in its object, and did not embrace the condition of the great body of the people. He thought the Legislature ought rather to look to the great body of the population, and not confine themselves to certain classes of the community, while they passed by the great body, whose attachment was the principal object. He thought a Protestant King should be surrounded principally by Protestant officers. On these principles he opposed the motion.

Lord Moira could not agree that any imputation could lie against the loyalty of the Catholics of Ireland. He thought they had a clear and undoubted right to a full participation in the blessings of the Constitution.

The Bishop of Norwich, in a maiden speech, ably supported the claims of the Catholics, to which he said several other Reverend Bishops were also friendly. He answered in their order the various objections which had been made to those claims. It had been said, that no one could claim the highest civil or military offices as a right, or complain of not receiving them. It appeared to him, however, that it was most clearly an injury to any description of his Majesty's subjects, to check their honourable ambition, and prevent them receiving those rewards which might be due to their merit. With respect to the religious opinions and tenets of the Catholics, he thought it strange that other persons should pretend to know the doctrines which were held by the Catholics of the present day, better than the Catholics themselves. The Catholic body had in the most solemn manner, and by oath, denied those abominable doctrines which were imputed to them. It was in vain then to go back to the Councils of Lateran or of Trent, to look for the doctrines of the Catholics of this day. The opinions which they did hold appeared to have no bad practical effect on the conduct of their lives; for the Legislature had several times borne testimony of their loyalty as subjects; and it would not be said that, in private life, they were governed by the principle imputed to them, that no faith was to be kept with heretics. If they really did hold such a doctrine, they would not only be unfit for political power or for privileges, but they would be absolutely unfit for human society. In the present age, if we were to look over the whole world, we would hardly be able to find another country where men's opinions on matters of religion excluded them from civil or political rights. He should be sorry, indeed, that this country, which had been in many instances celebrated for its liberality of sentiment, should in the present instance be backward in following the example of almost all other nations.

The Archbishop of York begged their Lordships to believe, that though he differed with the Rev. Prelate who had just preceded him in the debate, he was not actuated by any motives of bigotry, or that he was at all averse to the most liberal principles of toleration. Whilst the spirit of the Constitution allowed the Catholics the fullest and purest principles of toleration, it forbad that they should enjoy political power.

The Bishop of Bangor said, that with every wish and desire to promote the principles of toleration to the utmost extent, he must still object to the present motion.

Lord Hutchinson thought the motion of his

his Noble Friend, to refer the matter of this petition to a Committee was highly just and proper, and as such it had his hearty concurrence.

Earl Stanhope said, much stress was laid on the difference of the tenets of Catholics and Protestants; and yet, strange to tell, the difference in the prayer-books of Oxford and Cambridge were 3600 and odd; so that the uniformity, so much talked of by the Reverend Prelates, was altogether absurd, which, in his opinion, ought to make the Bishops ashamed.

Lord Musgrave was extremely sorry that a question of this kind was brought forward at a time when so many dangers were to be apprehended, from exciting a spirit of discontent among the Irish people. The arguments used by Noble Lords were conducted in a way not at all consistent with his views of correct reasoning. It was said, that three millions of people were to be appeased and gratified by the concession required; as if the few places contemplated in the petition could be enjoyed by them all.

Lord Buckinghamshire referred to a variety of publications to shew the spirit and character of the proceedings of the Catholics. He highly complimented the Noble Baron (Grenville) for the ability he had displayed in submitting the petition to the attention of the House; but added, that he should most decidedly oppose its being referred to a Committee.

The Duke of Norfolk supported the motion.

Lord Erskine insisted that the petition ought to be considered in a Committee, and introduced into his speech many arguments, both from constitutional law and national policy, in support of his opinion.

Lord Hawkesbury was satisfied that nothing could be more impolitic than giving countenance to the present petition in the manner suggested. It was said that the country was exposed to a serious danger.—He was ready to admit that it was not only in a state of serious danger, but that the danger was more imminent than at any former period of our history; but exactly in proportion to this peril ought to be our endeavours to preserve the Constitution in Church and State, as by law established, unimpaired.

Lord Holland spoke most ably in support of the petition. Lord Auckland spoke against it. Lord Suffolk argued in support of it; and Lord Grenville closed the debate by a short speech in reply.

At near five o'clock the House divided on the question,

Contents, 74 — Non-Contents, — 161 — Majority against the petition, 87.

Monday, July 4.

The Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.

"The measure which you have adopted for the improvement of the military force of the country, promises to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the enemy upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty.

"His Majesty doubts not that, in the result, the enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to return his most hearty acknowledgements for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.

"His Majesty directs us to assure you, that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war: And he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service with so small an addition to the public burdens.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the formidable confederacy united against his ally the King of Sweden, that Sovereign perseveres, with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and inde-

pen-

pendence of his Crown, and that no effort has been wanting on the part of his Majesty, to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

"The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common enemy of every established and independent nation of the world.

"His Majesty views, with the liveliest interest, the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

"The Spanish nation, thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the enemy of Great Britain; but is recognized by his Majesty as a natural friend and ally.

"We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty has received communications from several of the provinces of Spain, soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The answer of his Majesty to these communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interests of both nations: And his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish cause; guided in the choice, and in the direction of his exertions, by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.

"In contributing to the success of this great and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving, unimpaired, the power and independence of the Spanish Monarchy.—But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead, in their effect, and by their example, to the restoration of the liberties and peace of Europe."

Parliament was then prorogued to the 20th of August.

Scots Appeals.

The following are the appeals determined by the House of Lords last session of Parliament, with their determinations, generally:—

1. Wilkie *v.* Johnston, &c. respecting a mercantile concern—Affirmed with 80l. costs.

2. Crauford, factor *loco tutoris* for Shedden, an infant, *v.* Patrick—Affirmed.

3. The Earl of Wemyss *v.* Rev. Dan. M'Queen of Prestonkirk. This was the important cause between the clergy and landholders of Scotland, which has created so much interest—Whether the clergy, after having their stipends once augmented, could receive further augmentations out of the tiends? The Court of Session found that they could, by a majority of 10 against 3—Affirmed.

4. Duke of Hamilton *v.* Rev. Mr Scott, respecting tiends; similar to the preceding cause—Affirmed.

5. Rev. Mr Scott *v.* Duke of Hamilton (cross appeal,) complaining that the Court of Session had not granted a sufficient augmentation—Affirmed.

6. The Earl of Wemyss *v.* Carre—Affirmed.

7. Mr Forbes of Callender *v.* Lord Armadale, and the other trustees of the late Earl of Galloway, respecting titles to an estate, which the Countess of Galloway refused to sign—Affirmed with 50l. costs.

8. Smith, &c. *v.* Allan and others.—An insurance question, whether the respondent had given the necessary information he was possessed of when he ensured a ship from Charlestown. The Court of Session found that he had—Affirmed with 50l. costs.

9. Richan *v.* Trail—Remitted to the Court of Session.

10. Roxburgh Cause.—This was one of the most important causes that ever came before the House of Lords. Counsel were heard at great length for upwards of forty days, for the different claimants, both with regard to the estates and the peerage. It was found impossible to go through the cause this session. It was therefore delayed till the first Tuesday in the next session of Parliament.

RECAPITULATION.

Affirmed	8
Remitted	1
Delayed	1
Total .	10

Not a single appeal has been reversed this session.

During the last twenty-five sessions of Parliament, two hundred and seventy-nine appeals from the Court of Session have been heard before the House of Lords, only thirty-seven of which have been totally reversed. This does great honour to the Court of Session, as many of them were cases of great intricacy, doubt, and difficulty.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

THE campaign of the British army in Portugal has been brought to a termination, and in a manner, when we consider the brilliant victory obtained over the French on the 21st of August, very different from what was to be expected. A Convention has been concluded, by which the French are to evacuate Portugal on certain conditions. The particulars of this transaction are given in the following dispatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Commander in Chief, and Adm. Sir Chas. Cotton, which were published in a London Gazette Extraordinary on the 16th Sept.

Head-quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army on Monday the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat, where the valour and discipline of British troops, and the talents of British officers, were eminently displayed.

A few hours after my arrival, Gen. Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French general in chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The enclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and Gen. Kellermann; but as this was done with a reference to the British admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the 7th article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded that Lieut.-Colonel Murray, quartermaster-general to the British army, and Gen. Kellermann, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French general in chief, and the British commanders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was signed, and the ratification exchanged on the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to ensure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather and the surf upon the shore, I sent orders to the Buffs and 42d regiment, which were on board of transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the forts in the Tagus, whenever the Admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascaes, St Julien's, and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French General in Chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whe-

whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negotiation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of Captain Malcolm of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders; but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment when it was no longer necessary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 18th Dragoons, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-Gen.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

[Here follows, in French, the agreement for the suspension of arms between Sir Arthur Wellesley and Gen. Kellermann, consisting of nine articles, only one of which, the seventh, above referred to, is deserving of particular notice, as it went to guarantee the safety of the Russian fleet at Lisbon, considered as a neutral port, and its departure under the usual delays allowed by the maritime laws.]

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION.

The following is the *definitive convention* for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army, concluded by Lieut. Col. Murray and General Kellermann, subject to the ratification of the commanders:—

1.—All the places and forts in the kingdom occupied by the French to be delivered up the British army in their present state.

2. & 3.—The French troops shall evacuate Portugal, with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve; and the English Government shall find the means of conveying them to any of the ports between Rochefort and L'Orient inclusively.

4.—The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with 60 rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms, and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, to be given up to the British army and navy.

5.—The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the field commissariot and field hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander in Chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner, all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

6.—The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also those of the Generals and officers of all ranks. It is however fully understood, that the means of conveyance of horses at the disposal of the British Commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed 600, and the number embarked by the Staff shall not exceed 200. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.

7. & 8.—Relate to the mode of embarkation.

9.—All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are intrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country at the expense of the British Government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English Government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about 150 or 200 men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.

10.—As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France shall have disembarked in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them

them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

11.—The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and be so placed, as to leave about one league between the two armies.

12.—The forts of St Julien, the Bugio, and Cascaes, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the convention. Lisbon and its citadel, together with the forts and batteries as far as the Lazaretto or Trafuria on one side, and Fort St Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almeida, Peniche, and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time, the General in Chief of the British army will give notice of the present convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities.

13. & 14.—Commissioners to be named for accelerating the execution of the arrangements. Any doubts arising as to the meaning of any article, to be explained favourably to the French army.

15.—From the dates of the ratification of the present convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French Government against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.

16.—All subjects of France, or of powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable or immoveable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either case, their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose. It is fully understood that shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculations.

17.—No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French Government, are placed under the protection of the British commanders; they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient to the French Government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th article.

18.—The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon shall be given up to the Commander in Chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 26th of last May, and the days immediately following.

19.—There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal since the commencement of the present hostilities.

20.—Hostages of the rank of field-officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present convention. The officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the officer of the navy, on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country.—The like is to take place on the part of the French army.

21.—It shall be allowed to the General in Chief of the French army to send an

an officer to France with intelligence of the present convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British Admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.

22.—The British Admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the other principal officers of the French army, on board ships of war.

Additional Articles.—The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the English or Portugueze, shall be restored without exchange. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses. The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British Government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army from the above-mentioned period till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French Government for the excess of the expense beyond the estimation to be made by both parties of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army. The provisions on board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British Government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses. The British General will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

Then follow, in the Gazette, the dispatches of Admiral Cotton, dated Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 3. & 4. in substance as follows:

The Admiral encloses a copy of the above convention, ratified by himself and Sir Hew Dalrymple. He refers to Captain Halstead for an explanation of the motives that induced him to ratify it. He states that the 3d and 42d regiments were landed on the 2d, to occupy the forts of Cascaes, St Antonio, St Julien, and the Bugio, and that no time would be lost in embarking the French troops, agreeably to the convention. His second dispatch encloses a copy of the convention concluded with the Russian Admiral Siniavin, which is as follows:—

"The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, shall be delivered up to Admiral Cotton immediately, with all their stores as they now are, to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. Vice-Admiral Siniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia, without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expense of his Britannic Majesty."

He adds, that Rear Admiral Tyler had been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which he proposed ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead. The Russian fleet consists of one ship of 80 guns, six of 74, one of 66, one of 60, and one of 26--The total number of men is 6389.

Such are the details of a transaction, than which no other in our recollection has excited a stronger spirit of public discontent. For several weeks after the receipt of the intelligence, every newspaper in Britain teemed with the most virulent invective and intemperate abuse of several of the principal Officers of our army in Portugal, but more pointedly against Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley. With the slight information we possess of the real circumstances of the case, and understanding, that in justice both to the feelings of the public and to the character of the officers implicated, an official inquiry is to be instituted on the subject, we must decline for the present entering into the merits of, or prejudging a question which is to come under a regular investigation.

We do not, in any of the Portugueze papers or letters, meet with any thing expressive of discontent with the terms of the convention; on the contrary, although it is admitted that the terms are favourable to the French, yet the utmost satisfaction is expressed that by this convention their country is freed from the yoke of the oppressor, and their capital saved from the destruction which would inevitably have attended a siege. The Portugueze General protested against the convention on the 4th, yet he pays a warm compliment to the English in a letter two days after his protest,

protest, in consequence of a letter which Colonel Murray had addressed to him, stating that the English flag had been hoisted on fort St Julien by mistake, and that the English Adjutant-General had caused it to be taken down the moment he was apprised of it, and the Portugueze placed in its stead. "This letter," says Gen. Friere, "corresponds with the opinion I have always entertained of the conduct of our allies."

In consequence, however, of a complaint preferred to the British Commander by the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of Lisbon, the most objectionable part of this offensive Convention has received a considerable palliation. This relates to the property of the Portuguese, of which the French had plundered them on their entry into Portugal, and which Junot insisted was to be considered as the property of his army, as being in their possession at the time when the Convention was signed. This interpretation was resisted by the British General, who it is said intimated to Junot, that as neither he nor the Portuguese considered plunder of private property as the lawful property of an invading army, unless some arrangements were entered into on the subject, the most serious consequences might attend the embarkation of the French army. We find accordingly, that Major Gen. Beresford, Col. Lord Proby, and Gen. Kellermann, were nominated Commissioners for carrying into effect the said Convention,—and who, on the 10th September, issued a proclamation, bearing this preamble,—"For the fulfilment of the stipulations made in the Convention agreed upon for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army, that property of every kind confiscated or seized from the subjects or other persons residing in Portugal, whether of the royal palace, royal or public libraries or museums, or from persons still existing in Portugal, *should be restored:* We the said Commissioners have judged it expedient to appoint a committee of three persons, viz. Lieut.-Col. Trant, Sr A. R. de Oliveira, and Mons. Dubleur, to receive and judge of all reclamations on this head, and whose orders for the restitution of all such property are to be strictly obeyed."

The British troops entered Lisbon on the 10th September. As the English came in, the French retired, leaving their tents standing, to impose upon the people, and prevent commotions. When at the river side, they were surrounded by corps of British horse and foot. Many of the French officers who had straggled from the town were maltreated, and some lost their lives. A French surgeon was killed by a stone which struck him on the temple. The body was carried into a tent by a part of the German Legion. The last of the French were conducted by bands of British horse and foot to the place of embarkation; and, notwithstanding this precaution, it was with great difficulty they could be protected from the rage of the people. At twelve o'clock, the flag of Portugal was hoisted on the castle, with a grand discharge of cannon. At this moment the people rent the air with shouts of joy; rockets were set off, and the rejoicings continued until the day closed, when the whole city was most superbly illuminated. The Spanish troops that were made prisoners by Junot in the hulks, were the same day disembarked, and joined in the fete, and danced fandangos in the streets. The paintings and devices in praise of England were numerous. Outrages were committed by the people against some persons known to be in the French interest. The mob went to a bookseller's, shop and destroyed every thing in it. The house in which Junot had resided would have been entirely demolished, but for the interference of the English. The illumination began on the 15th, and was expected to be continued for nine nights.

On the 9th of September the French army began to embark on board of British transports in the Tagus, (the same which carried out the British army to Portugal.) A considerable quantity of baggage had been also embarked, which the Commissioners ordered to be relanded, and overhauled, and every thing that appeared to have been Portuguese property, was detained for the proper owners. The property thus to be recovered is said to be of immense value.—The first division of the French army, consisting of 8000 men, sailed from the Tagus, on the 15th of September, under convoy of the Nymphe frigate, Captain Percy, who had Laborde and 20 of his staff on board. The second division, having about the same number on board, sailed

sailed on the 20th, under convoy of the Resistance, Capt. Adams;—and the 3d division, of about 9000 men, was embarking, to sail under convoy of the Aimable, Lord George Stuart. It is said they are to be landed at the Isles of Rhe and Oleron, as it is not judged altogether prudent to trust our ships in a French port.

The following is given as the embarkation return of the French army in Portugal, 6th Sept. 1808:—

Infantry, 15,860; cavalry, 1722; artillery, 1015—total, 18,597 fit for duty, exclusive of officers.

General return, including officers, sick, wounded, and prisoners of war:—Infantry, 22,635; cavalry, 1974; artillery 1121; engineers, 17—total 25,747—cavalry horses 1776; artillery ditto, 472—total 2248. Field Artillery, 30.

On the 12th of Sept. the Russian fleet of seven ships of the line and a frigate, Admiral Siniavin on board, left the Tagus, and being joined off the Cascaes by Rear-Admiral Tyler, with seven British line of battle ships, set sail for England. They arrived safe at Portsmouth, (though after a tedious passage) on the 7th of October. Neither fleet had any colours flying, nor did they fire the customary salute to the Port-Admiral.—The Russian ships are all in bad repair, and the two left behind in the Tagus are so worn out, as to be unfit for service.

. It seems to have been at first understood by the Portugueze that they had only exchanged masters, and, even with this view of their situation, they seem to have been by no means dissatisfied; but on that head they must have been completely tranquillized by the following Proclamation issued by Sir H. Dalrymple on the 18th September.

PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency Lieut.Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding the British Forces in Portugal, to the Portuguese Nation.

The success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the British Arms, has brought about the moment when it becomes my duty to address the faithful and loyal inhabitants of this country. I seize the opportunity with eagerness, in order to tranquillize the minds of the timid, to repress the designs of the disaffected (if any such remain,) and to assure the nation at large, that the efforts of the British forces under my command have no other object in view than to insure the prosperity of the inhabitants of Portugal, by the restoration of that Government which has so long and so gloriously presided over them, and the return of which will be welcomed, no doubt, by the united voice of a loyal people.

The presence of an hostile army, in possession of the capital, and master of the principal resources of the kingdom, had in a manner deprived the estimable and loyal subjects of Portugal of the means of liberating their country. Patriotic efforts, however, were made in spite of these disadvantages, and the national spirit was manifested in a manner at once decided and most honourable.

The efforts which were made by several provinces of the kingdom opened the road for the restoration of the Monarchy.

Notwithstanding, however, the energy displayed by these Provinces in arrying and bringing forward an armed force for the liberation of the capital, the aid of the ancient and faithful Ally of Portugal was necessary to bring the contest to a successful and speedy issue. The warm interest which his Britannic Majesty felt for his Ally, and the energy which has ever marked the British character, soon brought a powerful force to the shores of Portugal.

That part of the Portuguese army which local circumstances permitted, united itself with the British, whilst the remainder effected a powerful diversion. Measures were taken in concert for the defeat of the common enemy. The steps of that force have been marked by victory, and the expulsion of the enemy has opened the way to the restoration of the Portuguese Monarchy, the most gratifying duty which could be imposed by his Sovereign on a British Commander.

No views of national interest or aggrandizement can be traced in the liberal policy of Britain; but, true to the principles of honour and good faith that have ever directed her conduct, she sees, in the events now passing in Portugal, only the happy means of re-establishing order, and restoring to the Sovereign and the people their just rights.

In the execution of these views, as Com-

Commander of the British forces, I shall best fulfil the intentions of the King my Master, and most effectually secure the interests of Portugal, by placing in the exercise of authority, that body to which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent thought fit to delegate the Sovereign Power, when he withdrew the Royal dignity from the insults of an implacable enemy, and preserved the Sovereignty of his dominions beyond the Atlantic.

One respectable Nobleman, a member of the body thus lett in power by his Royal Highness, has unfortunately been removed from his country, by the authority or arms of its enemy, by which at this critical period it is deprived of his services, whilst some of the members having appeared to unite themselves with the French interest, have rendered their re-establishment in the Government at this moment impossible.

Therefore the distinguished persons under-mentioned, the remaining Members of the Regency appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and who have incurred no such disability, are called upon to repair to Lisbon to take upon themselves the functions of Government, until such time as the will of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be more fully known, viz.—

The Count de Castro Marim, Monteiro Mor of the Kingdom, and Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness.

Don Francisco Xavier de Noronha, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Iago, President of the Board of Conscience, and Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armies.

Francisco de Cunha e Menezes, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Lieutenant-Gen. in the Royal Armies.

Juan Antonio Salter de Mendonga, Desembargador Poco, and Procurador of the Crown.

Don Miguel Pereira Fórjaz Boutinho, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Brigadier in the Royal Armies.

To this Government the inferior Jurisdictions and Tribunals, the Constituted and Legal Authorities of this Kingdom, and all persons of every description, are required to pay all deference and submission.

As Commander of the British forces, I shall hold it to be my first and most urgent duty to maintain the authority of the Government thus established, to insure the tranquility and subsistence of the capital, and to encourage the re-establishment of the former prosperity of the kingdom.

When these objects are attained, and the attainment of them can only be delayed by intrigue or disaffection, the interference of a military force will cease to be necessary; but until these ends are accomplished, the most vigorous and decided measures will be taken for maintaining the peace and good order of the country, and all offences against the tranquillity of any part of the Kingdom, will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

Given at the Head-quarters of the British Army at Prayas, this 18th day of Sept. 1808.

(Signed) HEW DALRYMPLE,
Lieutenant General, and Commander of the British Forces in Portugal.

In consequence of the Convention of Cintra, by which Portugal is now liberated from her cruel invaders, a new scene of action is opened for the British arms. A great portion of our army, about 20,000, was preparing to march, under the command of Gen. Sir John Moore, for New Castile, in order to co-operate with the patriotic Generals of Spain, in their plans for attacking the French army posted on the left bank of the Ebro. A corps of 10,000 Spaniards, under Gen. Jones, who had approached Lisbon, had been joined by the 4000, who had been disarmed and put on board the hulks by Junot, (see p. 628.) These were also in motion on their return to Spain; and, together with the British, would form a reinforcement of 34,000 men to the patriotic armies. The remainder of the British army, about 8000 men, are understood to remain at Lisbon, and Sir Charles Cotton to guard the Tagus with six ships of the line, which, with the native Portuguese forces, may be considered as sufficient to defend the kingdom against any future attempt of the enemy.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, Lord Paget, Gen. Ferguson, and a number of officers of inferior rank, have come over to England on leave of absence.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Proclamation of Ferdinand VII.

Madrid, August 27.

On the evening of the 24th of Aug. the proclamation of our beloved Sovereign, Don Ferdinand VII. was celebrated here.—The celebrity of that day was marked by all those circumstances which could render it great and memorable. If we consider the joy and delight manifested on the occasion, they could not be exceeded; if we consider the magnificence of the preparations, they could not be surpassed; if we consider the order and demeanour preserved by the people, it will seem that every individual had imposed upon himself the severe but equitable law of not giving the smallest offence to his neighbour; not to offend in actions nor in words; not to profane a day dedicated to Ferdinand VII. with the least appearance of impropriety.

The city of Madrid, who were particularly anxious to demonstrate their love for their Sovereign, requested permission of the Supreme Junta of Castile to wear at the act of proclamation the ancient dress of the Spaniards, that they might in this manner record the heroic deeds of their ancestors, and to banish from their minds the very name of the dress of Frenchmen, who had brought such misery upon Spain. The Supreme Tribunal, with much satisfaction, granted their request, and with the proclamation celebrated the evening of the 24th. The time being arrived, the procession began to pass through the different streets. The houses and public buildings were splendidly decorated; but our limits do not permit us to give a particular detail of the ornaments. Portraits of Ferdinand VII. were hung on all the houses. The houses which deserve particular attention were those of the Marquis d'Astorga and Conde Altamira, standard bearer of Madrid. On the front of his house were placed four statues, representing Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance. The city of Madrid preserved for this day the magnificent triumphal arch, which had been erected for the entrance of the victorious armies of Valencia and Andalusia. The house of the Royal Philippine Company was splendidly ornamented. In the great entrance was placed a handsome portrait of King Ferdinand VII. painted by Don Joseph Cameron, surrounded with laurel. The other houses that attracted much attention were those of the Marquis de Cimarosa, the Marquis of Montealegre, the Conde de Onate, &c. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beautiful perspective exhibited by the streets of Madrid. His Excellency the Marquis of Astorga, as the standard-bearer of Madrid, had invited the Grandees of Spain, the Nobles of Castile, the Officers of the Palace, the Councellors of State, the Judges of the Tribunals, the Officers of the Armies of Valencia and Andalusia, the Inspectors and Colonels of the Royal Spanish and Walloon Guards, the Governor and Mayor of the Palace, the Secretaries of Dispatches, and many other persons of distinction, to attend on horseback, and assist at the solemn ceremony. What gave additional lustre to the procession, and joy to the spectators, was the happy circumstance of the presence of Signors Doyle and Whittingham, who were likewise both invited to perform a function, as an acknowledgment for the generous friendship manifested by the British nation towards this country. Scarcely had the procession begun to move, when the people began to express their joy with loud shouts and acclamations. Their dresses were highly becoming, giving them an appearance of great dignity and gravity. Madrid never was the scene of such happiness; never did its inhabitants express such satisfaction, because they never saw a Monarch proclaimed so beloved as Ferdinand VII.

A party of cavalry led the procession, and were followed by a company of halberdiers, with twenty-four alguazils, preceded by the Alguazil Mayor. The persons invited followed, attended by the maces and arms of Madrid, the Alcaldes of the Brotherhood, the four Kings at Arms, and a great many other characters of distinction, and public officers. On the arrival of the procession at the court of the Palace, the Chief Standard Bearer, Corregidor, the Regidor Dean, the Kings at Arms, with the Secretaries of State, ascended a platform, which had been prepared for their reception, whereon was placed a handsome portrait of Ferdinand VII. Having arranged themselves according to seniority, the eldest, according to the an-

ancient custom, spoke in a loud tone of voice, "*Silencio, Silencio, Silencio, oid, oid, oid,*" and the Chief Standard Bearer repeated three times, the following words, "*Castilla, Castilla, Castilla, por el Senor Rei Don Ferdinando VII. que Dios garde.*" And the four Kings at Arms threw a quantity of gold and silver money amongst the people, which they had provided for the purpose.

Scarcely had the august name of Ferdinand been mentioned, when the people with one voice, from the bottom of their hearts, cried out, *Viva! viva! viva!* and expressed their determination to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the just rights of their legitimate Sovereign, and the glory of the Spanish nation. They saluted the English officers, Colonels Doyle and Whittingham, and the words England, Spain, and Ferdinand, were continually mixed. The procession went to the Plaza Mayor, the Plazuola de la Descalzas, and de la Villa, where the proclamation was repeated with the same formalities, and in the Court of the Palace.

During the night of the 25th, very brilliant fire works were displayed on the Prado. On the 27th and 28th there were bull-fights.

A supreme Junta of the kingdom has been at length convoked, and Spain has now a Regency and a central point of union and co-operation. The following is the official account of the installation of the Supreme Junta of Government at Aranjuez on the 25th of September.

INSTALLATION OF THE SUPREME JUNTA AT THE PALACE OF ARANJUEZ.

List of the Members Assembled.

President ad Interim.

The most Excellent Senor the Conde de Florida Blanca.

Arragon.—Don Francisco Palafox and Don Lorenzo Caloe.

Asturias.—The most Excellent Senor Don Melchor de Jovellanos and the Marquis del Campo Segrado.

Old Castile.—Don Lorenzo Bonifacio de Quinran and — Valdes, absent.

Catalonia.—The Marquis de Villel and the Marquis de Sabazona.

Cordova.—The Marquis de la Puebla and Don Juan de Dios Rabe.

Estremadura.—Don Martin de Garoy and Don Felix de Ovalle.

Granada.—Don Rodrigo Requelinde and Don Luis Gines y Salido.

Jaen.—Don Sebastian de Tocano and Don Francisco Paula Castanedo.

For Majorca and the Adjacent Islands.—Don Thomas de Vizi and Don Josef Sanglada de Tajores.

Murcia.—The Most Excellent Senor the President ad interim, and the Senor Marquis de Villar.

Seville.—The Senor Archbishop of Loadicea and the Conde de Tilie.

Toledo.—Don Pedro de Bibero and Don Josef Garcia de la Torre.

Valencia.—The Conde de Contamina and El Principe de Pio.

In consequence of the agreement of yesterday, the 24th inst. made in a preparatory conference, and by which it was resolved, that, at half past nine o'clock this morning, the Supreme Central Junta of Government of the kingdom should be installed (to which effect all the most Serene Deputies, present in this royal residence, amounting to more than two-thirds of the number which should compose the Junta of Government, who are mentioned alphabetically in the margin, were summoned); the ceremony was observed in the following manner:—

The said Most Serene Deputies, assembled in the sacristy of the chapel belonging to the palace of this royal residence, and, when formed, seated themselves on the benches placed on both sides for that purpose. They then heard mass, which was celebrated by the Most Excellent the Archbishop of Laodicea, coadjutor of the Archbishop of Seville, and deputy of that kingdom; after which the following oath, which had been previously taken by that Prelate, was administered by him, upon the book of the Holy Evangelists, to all the Most Serene Deputies:—

"You swear by God and his holy Evangelists, and by Jesus Christ crucified, whose sacred image you have here present, that, in the employment and functions of a Member of the Central Supreme Junta of Government of the kingdom, you will defend and promote the preservation and increase of our holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion; that you will be loyal to, and defend our august Sovereign Ferdinand VII.

VII. and his rights and sovereignty; that you will promote the preservation of our rights and privileges, our laws and usages, and especially those relative to the succession of the reigning family, and those also which are particularly laid down in the same laws; and, finally, that you will promote every thing conducive to the general welfare and happiness of this kingdom, and the amelioration of its customs, keeping secret every thing that should be so, protecting the laws from every evil, and persecuting their enemies even at the hazard of your life, safety, and property:—*So I swear.*"

"If you do so, God be your helper; and if not, may he punish you as one who has taken his holy name in vain."—*Amen.*

A solemn *Te Deum* was sung by the community of Barefooted Monks of St Pasqual of this place; and this religious act being concluded, the Junta passed in front of the battalion of light troops of Valencia, which was formed in two files from the entrance of the Chapel to the staircase of the Royal Palace, and adjourned to one of the principal halls destined at present for the sitting of the Junta.

In this public proceeding, and among the multitude of people of all classes and conditions who were assembled, the greatest interest and enthusiasm were discovered in favour of Ferdinand VII. His name resounded on all sides, together with that of the Junta, who had sworn, before God and men, at the hazard of their lives, to restore to his throne a Sovereign so beloved, to defend our holy religion, and our laws, usages, and customs. The opening of the gates of the Royal Palace, which had been so long shut, the melancholy solitude of the magnificent habitation of our Kings, and the remembrance of the epoch at which, and of the reasons for which they were shut up, drew tears even from the firmest of the spectators, who performed the most affectionate and interesting action, and the most useful in exciting vengeance against the causes of those evils, and a just confidence in the subjects who, after incurring such danger in so just a cause, nevertheless present themselves in as great number as is necessary to bring it to a happy termination. Such, doubtless, is what we ought to hope from the union and fraternal affection with which the united kingdoms are mutually animated. The enthusiasm and interest felt by the people increased, when the most Serene Deputies proceeded to the great gallery of the principal front of the palace, from which the actual President *ad interim*, Count Florida Blanca, again proclaimed our beloved King Ferdinand, and the people followed, often increasing their lively acclamations, joy, and the affections with which they were inspired by a body who were to fulfil such great hopes, which were the more properly conceived, in proportion to the dignified sincerity with which the most august proceeding which the nation has ever witnessed has been celebrated.

The most Serene Deputies being placed in their respective stations, and the President having pronounced a short but appropriate discourse, the Junta declared itself legitimately constituted, without any prejudice to the absentees; who, according to the agreement of yesterday, are to compose the Junta of Government, in absence of our King and Master, Ferdinand VII. and ordered a literal certification of this act to be drawn up, and directed to the President of the Council, for his information and that of the Tribunal. In the mean time, communications are made to him of the last orders agreed upon.

MARTIN DE GAROY,
General Secretary ad Interim.

Royal Palace, Aranjuez, the 25th Sept. 1808.

The Patriots are again in a state of full activity, and their affairs are still proceeding in a promising manner. In several skirmishes they have had the advantage; but the principal affair that has taken place since our last details, was on the 20th September at Bilboa, which was again wrested from the French by a division of General Blake's army, headed by the Marquis de Portzago, after an engagement of three hours. The enemy's force consisted of 5000 men, who were attacked so suddenly and vigorously by a superior body of Spaniards, that after having 2000 killed and wounded, the remainder surrendered at discretion. On the expulsion of the French, the inhabitants immediately proclaimed

claimed Ferdinand VII. Gen. Portzago afterwards proceeded against St Sebastian, which it was his determination to storm, and the French found it necessary to evacuate Burgos, after spiking their artillery, and destroying their powder.

We regret, however, to learn that the success of the brave Marquis del Portzago was only temporary, and that he was obliged to retreat from Bilboa, a few days after his victory over the French division posted there. In the beginning of September, the French Marshal Ney, accompanied by four Generals of Brigade, several aids-de-camp, and an escort of cavalry, entered Irun from Bayonne. He set out for Tolosa, where he took the command of the French army, and concentrated a force of 30,000 men, according to the Spanish accounts. It appears that the French attach much value to the possession of Bilboa, as affording a more certain means of communication with France. Accordingly, the Marshal marched with his whole force, with the view of surprizing Portzago; but the latter having notice of the approach of the enemy, collected his small corps, which consisted only of 6000 men, and effected his retreat with all his artillery and baggage, and without losing a man. The French again entered the town on the 27th of September, with 14,000 men. All the principal inhabitants had left Bilboa, after being completely pillaged by the French. Gen. Blake was advantageously posted on the heights about 10 miles from Bilboa. His army amounted to 50,000, and he was preparing to make a general attack upon the French at that place.

One more attempt seems to have been intended to have been made on Saragossa. A column of 18,000 men was detached from the main body of the French army towards Saragossa. Palafox was at that time advancing to co-operate with the other armies under Blake and the Marquis de Castellar. Not wishing, however, to risk a general engagement, he crossed the Ebro, and descended to Borja. The French, however, did not carry their intentions into execution.—Blake was advancing so rapidly from Leon, that Marshal Bessieres thought it advisable not to have so large a corps separated from the main body, and therefore recalled it after it had reached Tudela.

The Spanish papers contain a circumstantial detail of the brave and successful defence of Gerona, in Catalonia. The French force under Duhesme consisted of from 7000 to 8000 infantry, and about 600 cavalry, with a complete train of artillery. The Count de Caldagues, commanding at Gerona, received orders to raise the seige. He could only muster about 6000 men, of whom only 300 were regulars. With this force he attacked the enemy on the 16th August. The action continued the whole day. The Spaniards attacked the batteries with the bayonet with incredible ardour and gallantry; the enemy were again and again defeated, and as often returned to the charge, but in the evening, beaten at all points, they precipitately sought for safety in the centre of the plain of Sarria, on the other side of the river, and under the protection of their cavalry; the want of cavalry on the part of the Spaniards alone saved their army from destruction. Next morning the enemy retreated in two divisions, leaving behind large quantities of arms, ammunition, cannon, shells, mortars, wheat, and other articles, the fruits of their rapine. One division took the route to Barcelona, the others to Figueras, and both were pursued by the Spaniards. The former encountered opposition at every step, and lost about 1200 men on their march. Those marching by the coast, were so much annoyed by some English frigates, that they abandoned their artillery (six pieces of cannon and a howitzer) and 70 waggons with provisions. Their loss before Gerona had not been ascertained, but it was very considerable. The Spaniards had 22 men killed, 108 wounded, and 13 missing. The enemy have now no place of strength in Catalonia, except the fortresses of Barcelona and Figueras, from whence the Spaniards expected soon to expell them.

The latest accounts from Catalonia state, that from 6000 to 8000 French were still in Barcelona, and their position was so strong that there was little hope of their speedy retreat. The inhabitants were reduced to great misery, rich and poor had been indiscriminately plundered, and many of them murdered in cold blood. All the French houses

in

in Catalonia and Valencia had been seized, the owners imprisoned, and their property sequestrated for the use of the patriots.

The following were the positions of the respective armies at the date of the last accounts:—

On the 22d September the French evacuated Burgos, and fell back to the Ebro. They now occupy a line along that river, which extends from Miranda de Ebro to Cientruinigo, a small town on the left bank of one of those numerous small rivers that run into the Ebro. This line is about 60 miles in length. Behind Cientruinigo, after crossing the Ebro, the road runs direct to Pampeluna. Their whole force amounts to about 40,000 men. On the Ebro, it should seem as if they had received orders to maintain themselves, if possible, until reinforcements reach them. We do not hear, however, of any having yet passed the Pyrenees. The enemy expect to be attacked by the Spaniards, and have therefore taken a position which is best calculated to receive that attack. In the rear is the Ebro; their left flank extends to the river near the little town of Cientruinigo; their right is at Miranda, on the Ebro, where there is a castle on a mountain of considerable strength.

From the preparations and positions of the Spaniards, it would seem to be their intention to attempt cutting off the retreat of the enemy to the Pyrenees, and to force them to surrender, by depriving them of the power of getting supplies. On their right flank no Spanish force is stationed to watch them, because there is no danger of their making a movement to the west of their position, and thus abandoning the Ebro; but on every other side there is a strong Spanish force. In their front the Castilian army is advancing by Aranda and Osma; Blake is on the left of that army at Quintanilla. Palafox's army, or the army of Arragon and Valencia, (now under the command of Cuesta,) is on the other side of the Ebro, and its headquarters are at Sos, a little to the southeast of Sanguessa. This position shows clearly that the army of Arragon is to attempt to interpose itself between Pampeluna and the Pyrenean frontier.

The total amount of the Spanish armies on the above stations, is estimated at 140,000 infantry, but their cavalry does not exceed 8000.

Dupont, says a Spanish paper, had he got off with his plunder, would have been the richest General in France. At Cadiz alone there were taken from him 60,000 piastres in silver, 8000 ounces of gold, a large quantity of plate, and other valuables, stolen at Cordova and other places. Among these was a valuable golden cross set with diamonds, the property of the Archbishop of Toledo.

The French General Dupont, Adm. Rossilly, and other officers, prisoners, were confined in the castle of St Sebastian, to save them from the fury of the people, who were much enraged, both at their insolent behaviour, and at the discovery of the immense quantity of valuable effects of which their country had been robbed by such a rapacious set of freebooters. Dupont's army still remained prisoners at some distance from Cadiz, there being no shipping to convey them to France.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS ALEXANDER AND NAPOLEON.

The great subject of political speculation on the European Continent, is the meeting of these two mighty personages at Erfurth, in Saxony. It was naturally to be expected that the primary attention of Bonaparte would be called to the adverse situation of his arms in Spain. But the views and designs of this extraordinary man set all reasonable conjecture at defiance. Turkey, Austria, and Poland, have been for some time objects of his jealousy, and he will endeavour to remove any cause for disquietude from these quarters, before he set seriously about the subjugation of Spain.

The Paris papers accordingly announce, that "His Imperial and Royal Majesty, at five o'clock in the morning of the 22d September, set out from the Palace of St Cloud for the States of the Confederation of the Rhine. He was accompanied by the Prince of Neufchatel, Minister Secretary of State; the Duke of Frioul, Grand Marshal of the Palace; General Nansouty, Premier Esquire; by the Aides-de-camp, the Duke

Duke de Rovigo (Gen. Savary) and Lauriston; by the Chamberlain, M. Remurat; and by the Esquire, M. Calvaletti. The Prince of Benevento and M. Champagne had preceded his Majesty."

Erfurth, Sept. 28.

"Yesterday, at nine o'clock in the morning, arrived here his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The Commandant of the town, the Magistrates, the Deputies of the Livery, the University, and the Clergy, met him without the gates; the President of the Senate tendered him the keys of the gates of the city, and presented an address, expressing the fidelity and attachment of the inhabitants to his person and government. The Emperor having perused the address, and testified his satisfaction, entered the town on horseback, amidst the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and joyful acclamations of the inhabitants, and alighted at the hotel prepared for his reception. Soon after the Emperor mounted his horse again, to pay a visit to his Majesty the King of Saxony, who arrived on the preceding day. He afterwards inspected the troops quartered in this town, and then proceeded on horseback on the road to Weimar, to meet his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. About three o'clock in the afternoon the two great Monarchs entered the town on horseback, attended by a great number of persons of the first distinction, and escorted by two regiments of foot and two of horse. At night the whole town wasilluminated.—At Weimar 300 men of the Imperial Russian Guards are expected. His Majesty the King of Westphalia, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Duke and Hereditary Prince of Weimar, have arrived in this place."

The Emperor Alexander left Petersburgh on the 1st of Sept. accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Romanzow, his Prime Minister, and the noted Caulincourt, the French ambassador. His Majesty must have left his capital privately; for private letters assure us, that the Russian nation is almost universally disgusted at the war, in which the blood and honour of the empire are so profusely wasted, and from whichnothing great or good can result. Thejourney to Erfurth has increased that disgust; for the people who know the consequences that resulted from the conferences at Tilsit, naturally fear and expect that the consequences of the conferences at Erfurth will be equally disastrous and disgraceful.

Alexander, in passing through Konigsberg, condescended to visit the unfortunate King of Prussia, and, we are told, "embraced him in the most affectionate manner!" With the knowledge of what he had suffered from this imperial associate of the grand spoiler, and with the presentiment of what further humiliations were likely to be the result of this second imperial interview, surely this fresh mark of duplicity and hypocrisy must have been regarded by the hapless monarch with disgust and indignation.

Great importance is very naturally attached to the meeting at Erfurth. The Paris journals say it will furnish "abundant matter for the historical pen, whether we consider the importance of the decision *which will involve the fate of nations*, or the lustre and authority of the *two Sovereign arbiters*."

Private accounts state the object of the meeting at Erfurth to be, *a partition of the whole of the eastern part of Europe, of which Austria will be offered a considerable portion.* The Emperor Francis, however, we are assured, has declined all participation in this project of spoliation; and it is even supposed, that should an attempt be made to carry it into execution, he will make common cause with the Ottoman Porte. It is added, that the plan of the grand conspirators is most deeply laid, and that its first effects will be visible in Asiatic Turkey, where a formidable revolutionary movement has long been organised in concert with the court of Persia. In the mean time, Napoleon appears to continue the exercise of his baleful influence over the Ottoman councils, and to have induced the new government to adopt the rigorous system he has so generally prescribed, relative to the exclusion of British commerce from their ports.

It seems to be at least certain that the Emperor of Austria (though pressed by the French minister Andreossi, and another special envoy from Paris) does not attend the interview at Erfurth, nor does his Ambassador attend Bonaparte; yet,

yet, according to the French statements from Vienna, all is harmony with the three imperial courts, and all the military movements of Austria are only the completion of previous details no way connected with the present state of things! The circumstances adduced in proof of these statements, are such as have been a thousand times repeated in a thousand different shapes. Time will try their value.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The opinion that Europe is on the eve of a general war, is strengthened by the language of the French official documents before alluded to (p. 711.); the tenor of which, as far as they relate to Austria, is to the following effect:—

"The best understanding subsists between the two powers: Austria has shewn every disposition to second the views of Napoleon against England;—she is making no extraordinary preparations; and as for France, her troops are in cantonments at more than 100 miles from Austria, properly so called; she is indeed sending 40,000 conscripts to Germany, but it is to replace double the number of veteran troops which have been drawn off for Spain. In this same article, however, a jealousy of Austria is apparent, and it is broadly hinted, that she must expect to have Russia against her, should she break with France. "The closest union," it is said, "exists between France and Russia, and those two great powers are resolved to combine their forces, and to *consider as an enemy every friend to England.*" This jealousy and apprehension of Austria are more strongly marked in the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Senate, and in Bonaparte's message. "Austria," says the Minister, "has carried its armaments beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your Ministers, Sire, only wish to remark this, in order that your Majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the powers and the population of the two empires." And Napoleon, in his message to the Senate, says—"My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace of the Continent; but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and errors of other Courts; and, since my neighbours increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine."

This is not very pacific language, and the bustle of military preparation, apparent on all sides, is the best comment upon it.

The military preparations of Austria are on a scale so extensive as to place it beyond a doubt that war is regarded as inevitable. The greater part of the Austrian troops, forming the cordon on the Turkish frontiers, are recalled into the interior of Hungary. A fresh levy of between 60 and 70,000 men, to be called the Militia of Reserve, has been ordered in the Austrian dominions. There are thus two armies of reserve, consisting of nearly 180,000 men, besides numerous corps of drivers, &c. The regular army comprises upwards of 450,000 men. In several provinces, the government, taking advantage of the late abundant corps, is forming extensive magazines. Various other measures have been adopted for the security and defence of the country, and the zeal and ardour of the people keep pace with the vigour and activity of the government. Every thing, even the amusements of the children, has assumed a military character. At Vienna almost all the boys are enrolled on Sundays and holidays in corps.

SWEDEN.

Official accounts by the last mail state, that a sanguinary action took place on the 17th Aug. between Bijonborg and Christianstadt, in which the Russians were defeated with a great loss of killed, and 1300 wounded and prisoners. The Swedes had 200 killed, and among the wounded is Gen. Cronstedt. Another account says, the Russians left 2000 dead on the field, and the Swedes had 22 officers and 800 privates killed and wounded. An attack, it is also officially announced, was made on the Russian flotilla in Jangfursund on the night of the 17th Aug. and three of their vessels taken. The Russians, it is said, in consequence of these reverses, had retired beyond the frontiers of Finland.

Letter

Letter from his Majesty the King of SWEDEN to the Emperor of RUSSIA.

"Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed, to require from me any proof of their reality, for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not, I suppose, to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance, by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a Sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war which cannot fail to bring down on your own person, and your government, the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops. Your Majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without hopes of ever getting out, any otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of gallies has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are at this moment landing in Finland, to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.

Given at my head-quarters,
Sept. 7. 1808.
(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A very gallant action has been fought in the Baltic, between two ships of the British fleet under Sir Samuel Hood, aided by the Swedish fleet, and a Russian fleet of 12 ships of the line, which sailed from Cronstadt about the middle of August, for the purpose of attacking the Swedes; but from the result the Russians do not appear to have had any intention to fight.

The following is Sir Samuel Hood's report to Sir James Saumarez, dated Centaur, off Rogerswick, August 27:—

"SIR—It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the Russian squadron, under the command of Vice-Adm. Hanikoff, ter being chased 34 hours by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, under Rear-Adm. Nauckhoff, accompanied by this ship and the Implacable, under my orders, have been forced to take shelter in the port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship of 74 guns. I shall have great satisfaction in detailing to you the services of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command; and have also to state, that in no instance have I seen more energy displayed than that by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, which, although from the inferiority of their sailing, were prevented from getting into action, Rear-Adm. Nauckhoff and the captains under his command, from their perseverance and judicious conduct, were enabled to give confidence to his Majesty's ships.

"My letter of the 25th will have acquainted you of the Russian squadron having appeared off Oro Road on the 23d. The arrangements for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish Majesty's ships from Jungfur Sound had joined Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea; soon after the Russian fleet was discovered off Hango Udd, the wind at N. E. Not a moment was lost in giving pursuit, and every sail pressed by his Swedish Majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable, they were soon in advance, so that at theclose of the evening the enemy were not far off, and noticed in the greatest disorder, apparently to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was enabled to bring the leewardmost of the enemy's line-of-battle to close action, in a most brave and gallant manner; and so decided and judicious was this manœuvre executed, that the Russian Admiral, who bore up with the whole of his force, could not prevent that marked superiority of discipline and seamanship being eminently distinguished. Although the enemy's ship fought with the greatest bravery, she was silenced in about 20 minutes; and

and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down; but I was obliged to make the signal for the Implacable to close me.—Captain Martin's letter, stating the brave and gallant conduct of Lieut. Baldwin, his other officers and men, I send herewith; and it would be needless for me to add more to you on their meritorious conduct. If words of mine could enhance the merit of this brave, worthy, and excellent officer, Captain Martin, I could do it with the most heartfelt gratification, and the high esteem I have for him as an officer and a friend, no language can sufficiently express.

"The Russian Admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, I immediately gave chace, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line-of-battle ships bearing down, and I had every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick.

"The line-of-battle ship engaged by the Implacable having sailed to leeward, grounded on a shoal just at the entrance of the port; there being then some swell, I had a hope she must have been destroyed, but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions made to repair her damage. At sunset, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian fleet to tow her into port, I directed Captain Webley to stand in, and endeavour to cut her off; this was executed in a manner that must ever reflect the highest honour on Captain Webley, the officers and ship's company of the Centaur, for their valour and perseverance in the support of my orders. The boats had made a considerable progress, and the enemy's ship was just entering the port, when we had the good fortune to lay her on board; her bowsprit taking the Centaur's fore-rigging, she swept along with her bow grazing the muzzles of our guns, which was the only signal for their discharge, and the enemy's bows were drove in by this raking fire; when the bowsprit came to the mizen-rigging, I ordered it to be lashed; this was performed in a most steady manner by the exertions of Captain Webley, Lieut. Lawless, Mr Strode, the master, and other brave men, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's musketry, by which, I am sorry to add, Lieut. Lawless is severely wounded. The ships being in six fathoms water, I had a hope I should have been able to have towed her out in that position, but an anchor had been let go from her unknown to us, which made it impossible to effect it; at this period much valour was displayed on both sides, and several attempts made to board by her bowsprit, but nothing could withstand the cool and determined fire of the marines under Capt. Bayley and the other officers, as well as the fire from our stern-chace guns, that in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. On this occasion I again received the greatest aid from Capt. Martin, who anchored his ship in a position to heave the Centaur off, after she and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected at the moment two of the enemy's ships were seen under sail standing towards us, but retreated as they saw the ships extricated from this difficulty.

"The prize proved to be the Sewolod, of 74 guns, Capt. Roodneff; she had so much water in her, and being fast on shore, after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, I was obliged to give orders for her being burnt, which service was completely effected under the direction of Lieut. Biddulph, of this ship, by seven o'clock in the morning."

Sir Samuel highly praises the brave and gallant conduct of Capt. Webley and his officers and men. Capt. Martin's note, above referred to, merely expresses his high sense of the conduct of Lieut. Baldwin, Mr Moore, the master, and all the officers and crew of the Implacable. Three men were killed, and two officers (Lieut. Lawless, and Mr Morton, boatswain) and 25 men wounded, in the Centaur. Six were killed and 26 wounded, in the Implacable. The Russian ship Sewolod had 43 killed and 80 wounded in the action with the Implacable. On her anchoring near Rogerswick, 100 sailors and soldiers were put on board her from the port, to supply the loss in the action. In the subsequent at-

attack by the Centaur, she had 180 killed, wounded, and missing. Total 303 killed, wounded, and missing. The Swedish fleet consisted of 10 sail of the line (the two English making 12) five frigates, and a brig; the Russian squadron of nine sail of the line, three fifties, eight frigates, two corvettes, and two cutters.

Sir James Saumarez arrived on the 30th Aug. off Rogerswick, with four sail of the line, and joined Sir S. Hood and the Swedish squadron. Captain Martin, with a small squadron, was detached to blockade Cronstadt. Fire ships were preparing to assist in the destruction of the Russian ships, one of which carries 120 guns, and another 118, but Sir James, in his letter to the Admiralty, says, "The present position of the Russian fleet, within the batteries at the entrance of the harbour, leaves but slender hopes of their being attacked with any probability of success. Admiral Nauckhoff has requested a body of land forces to be sent from Finland, with a view of taking possession of the island of East Raga, which would effectually command the harbour; but as the enemy have been occupied in placing it in the best state of defence, it is very doubtful if a descent upon the island could be effected.—But every endeavour will be practised with the force under my orders, jointly with the Swedish squadron, that can tend to the further defeat of the enemy."

The Swedish papers are filled with accounts of this action, and express their admiration and astonishment at the daring gallantry displayed by Sir S. Hood and his brave companions, in attacking the whole Russian fleet with only two ships, unsupported by any other ship. Sir S. Hood is equally liberal in his commendations of the Swedes, whose skill and bravery, and zealous exertions to bring their ships into action, inspired with confidence all the officers and men under his command.—Sir Samuel presented the colours of the Sewolod to his Swedish Majesty, but the latter returned them with the following note, which affords a satisfactory proof that a perfectly good understanding continues to subsist between the British and Swedish Governments:—"The above colours his Swedish Majesty transmits to his Britannic Majesty, because they were taken by his ship of war; and as an additional proof of the peculiar satisfaction which his Swedish Majesty feels on account of the distinguished gallantry displayed by Rear-Admiral Hood, and the officers and men under his orders, which his Majesty considers as the most unquestionable proof of the close connexion which unites the two nations."

By later accounts, it had not been found practicable to attack the Russian fleet in Port-Baltic, as they had strongly fortified both sides of the harbour, but they appeared to be in great consternation and confusion, had struck yards and top-masts, and moored so close to the shore, that the first strong breeze from the west would, it was believed, drive them all on shore. They were daily harrassed and annoyed by our squadron; and, on the 5th September, on throwing shells, a powder magazine blew up with a very great explosion. It is added that the Russian Admiral had sent out a flag of truce, offering to give up all his ships, on condition of their being restored on the conclusion of peace; or, according to another account, on condition of their being allowed to remain at Cronstadt, and to be laid up till after the peace. The offer was refused, and some fire-ships were preparing to attack the fleet. Sir J. Saumarez had written to Mr Thornton, at Stockholm, that he expected the Russian fleet must surrender, or be destroyed.

The latest dispatches, brought by Capt. Martin of the Implacable, however, state, that their hopes were likely to be disappointed. The Russians had fortified the entrance to the port on both sides so strongly, as to bid defiance to the attack of fire ships. In the mean time, we learn that a Russian messenger had arrived under a flag of truce with some communication to the King of Sweden, and Admiral Sir James Saumarez; of which notice was sent by the Admiral to Mr Thornton, the English minister at Stockholm, who immediately sailed for the English fleet. He was on board the English Admiral's ship at the date of the last accounts, and it appears that some pacific proposals had been made to the King; for an armistice was concluded on the 29th of September, in North Finland, for an unlimited time.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Court of Session.

A Case of great importance to the community has lately been decided in the Court of Session. As most of our readers will feel themselves materially interested in the result, we presume it will be gratifying to lay a short account of it before them.

In the year 1800, a number of individuals in the town and neighbourhood of Perth formed the design of baking their own bread. As very few of them had accommodation for baking in their own houses, they formed themselves into a society, purchased ground in the neighbourhood of Perth, and out of the jurisdiction of the town, and erected thereon the necessary buildings for the baking of bread. They purchased the materials, and hired servants for manufacturing the bread; and this bread, when manufactured, was distributed among the members of the society, some of whom resided within, and some without the town of Perth.

This society was found to answer so well the purpose for which it was designed, that a second society, of a similar nature, was lately instituted. The bread which was baked by these societies was allowed to be equal to any manufactured by the bakers, and was got by the members at a comparatively cheap rate. In evidence of this, it need only be mentioned, that while the price at present charged by the bakers for the quartern loaf of wheaten bread is *twelvepence halfpenny*, and of household bread *ninepence halfpenny*, the members of the societies are supplied with the first at *eightpence*, and with the second at *sevenpence* the loaf.

It will not appear surprising that these societies should not have been very much liked by the bakers. They suffered the first one, however, to exist for four years without any challenge; but at last they thought fit to complain of it, as encroaching on their exclusive privileges. We have not room to detail the different pleas urged by the bakers. It is sufficient to observe, that they admitted that each inhabitant of the burgh might bake his own bread separately; but they contended, that a number of persons were not entitled to associate and club together for this purpose. It was said that such an association was a mere device to evade their privileges, and, it sanctioned, might end in the annihilation of all the corporations of Scotland.

The bakers accordingly presented a petition to the Sheriff of Perthshire, wherein they craved his Lordship to discharge the members of the societies "from baking bread for the use of themselves." As the Sheriff (the present Lord Advocate) considered the question to be of very great importance, he allowed a proof to the parties; and afterwards (September 10th, 1806,) on considering the proof and whole process, he "dismissed the action, and assoilzied the defenders."

The bakers brought this interlocutor of the Sheriff under the review of the Court of Session by advocation; and, at the same time, they raised a summons of declarator, for having it found and declared that the societies in question were illegal. These processes of advocation and declarator were conjoined, and the Lord Ordinary appointed the case to be stated in mutual memorials.—On advising these memorials, his Lordship (May 30th, 1807) pronounced an interlocutor, dismissing the two actions, and assoilzying the defenders. The bakers having thus lost their cause both before the Sheriff and Lord Ordinary, applied, by petition, to the whole Lords, and their petition was appointed to be answered. On advising the petition and answers, the Court, by a great majority (May 19th, 1808,) refused the desire of the petition. A second petition was presented by the bakers, and, as the Court considered the case to be of great importance in point of precedent, and therefore worthy of mature consideration, they appointed the petition to be an-

answered. Answers were accordingly put into the petition, and the case came again to be considered by the Court on Tuesday (July 5th), when the whole fifteen Judges were present. A considerable time was spent in deliberating on the question, and some difference of opinion prevailed on the Bench; but it carried, by a majority, to refuse the petition. So that it is now finally settled, by a solemn judgment of the Supreme Court of this country, that the inhabitants of royal burghs are entitled to bake bread for their own consumption, either separately or in company.

Counsel for the corporation of bakers, the Dean of Faculty and George Joseph Bell, Esq.

For the inhabitants of Perth, David Cathcart, Adam Gillies, and John Shank More, Esqrs.

Circuit Intelligence.

Aberdeen, Sept. 7.—Before Lord Armadale. James Findlay, shoemaker in Portsoy, accused of committing a rape. The diet against him was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted on a new warrant. There was no other business.

Inverness, Sept. 13.—Before Lord Armadale.—Alexander Lawson, in the united parishes of Cromdale and Inverallen, accused of murder, and James Mackay, shoemaker in the parish of New Spynie, county of Elgin, accused of housebreaking, were outlawed for not appearing.—Walter Ker Boston, late schoolmaster in Contin, accused of housebreaking and theft; the libel being restricted to an arbitrary punishment, he was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for 14 years.—Elspet Begg, parish of Speymouth, also accused of house-breaking and theft, was found guilty on her own confession, and sentenced to transportation for seven years.—In this case the Court repelled an objection of a *misnomer* in the verdict, stated by the pannel's counsel, viz. that she was named *Elspet* in the indictment, and *Elizabeth* in the verdict. The Advocate-depute said that Elspet and Elizabeth were the same name, and adduced the only similar instance on record, which was as far back as 1728.—Janet Ross, alias Oag, and Andrew Ross, alias Bain, of Tain, accused of the murder of John M'Gregor—the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and they were re-committed on a new warrant.

Perth, Sept. 20.—Before Lords Craig and Armadale.—Wm. M'Lean, and John M'Lean, his son, accused of deforcing a revenue-officer. John was outlawed for not appearing. The diet against William was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted on a new warrant. John M'Laren, was found guilty of the same offence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months, and to keep the peace for two years thereafter. John Galloway, accused of wilful fire-raising; Alexander Robertson, accused of fraud and imposition; Margaret Coaze, accused of child-murder—the diet against all the three was deserted. Galloway and Coaze were recommitted. Margaret Cramond, accused of child murder, was outlawed for not appearing.

Stirling, Sept. 7.—Before Lords Cullen and Hermand.—John Forsyth, at Bucklyvie, Walter Bartison, at Cashlie toll, and Walter Forsyth, indicted for assaulting and deforcing Excise-officers in the execution of their duty. The two first were outlawed for not appearing. Walter Forsyth was found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace for three years.

Inverary, Sept. 12.—Before Lords Cullen and Hermand.—Archd. M'Callum, lately weaver in Clachan, and Archd. M'Lean, in Tynloan, accused of forgery, were outlawed for not appearing.—James M'Glashan, inn-keeper in Knockrioch, accused of murder—the diet deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted on a new warrant.

Glasgow, Sept. 17.—Before Lords Cullen and Hermand.—Rachael Wright, an Irishwoman, accused of stealing Flora Amos, a child of about three years of age, was found guilty upon her own confession. Counsel was afterwards heard as to the extent to which the pains of law should go in inflicting punishment on her. The Court, considering that the case in question had very rarely occurred in this country, and merited the most deliberate attention of the High Court of Justiciary, remitted the consideration of the case to that Court, and granted warrant for transmitting the prisoner to Edinburgh, to hear the sentence

of

of the High Court of Justicary on the 19th October next.

James Waddel, of Meadowside, accused of assaulting James M'Clayman, labourer, and severely wounding him with an axe,—The Jury were unanimous in finding the assault proven, but by a plurality of voices found that there was no proof of premeditated malice. He was sentenced to be confined two months in the jail of Glasgow, and thereafter until he pay a fine of L.200 sterling, to be applied as the High Court of Justiciary shall direct, and to find caution to keep the peace for three years, under the penalty of L.500.—John Fraser, now or lately residing at Finnart, accused of forging a letter to obtain re delivery of a quantity of herrings, seized from him by the Excise—the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*.—James Munro and William M'Farlane, accused of fraud and imposition, by enlisting and receiving bounties, and concealing that they were apprentices,—the libel was dismissed as irrelevant. The prisoners were recommitted, but afterwards liberated, on finding caution to answer a new action.—John Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson, sailor in Port-Glasgow, a boy of 14 years of age, accused of murder or culpable homicide, in killing a boy of the like age, by throwing a brick-bat at him. The Advocate depute passed from the charge of murder, and the boy pled guilty, but added, "I did not intend it." The jury found him guilty of culpable homicide, but recommended a lenient sentence, as the facts libelled appeared to have taken place in consequence of a boyish quarrel; he was sentenced to be imprisoned one month in Glasgow jail.—Ann O'Brien, late servant to Sam. Thomson, at Achintorlie, and Francis Toal, labourer, accused of theft from the house of the said Thomson—the diet was deserted *simpliciter* against Toal. O'Brien was found guilty, on her own confession, and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Ayr, Sept. 24.—Before Lord Meadowbank. William Burnside and Thomas Taggart, shoemakers in Kilmarnock, were indicted for entering the house of a woman in that town, and murdering, by means of strangulation, her and her servant maid, and thereafter robbing the house of a sum of money and various articles. The Jury found the libel not proven, and the pannels were dismissed from the bar. Hugh Anderson, accused of stealing from a church in Maybole, sundry tools belonging to carpenters working there, was, upon his own confession, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. Mary Johnstone, for theft, was, upon her own petition, banished from Scotland for life. Moses M'Kean, for theft, was outlawed for not appearing. Mary M'Kean, his wife, also for theft, was, upon her own petition, banished from Scotland for life. The diet was deserted respecting Rosina Dorrien, also for theft. John M'William, smith in Chalioch, for murder or culpable homicide, was recommitted on a new warrant, and afterwards liberated on bail.

Dumfries, September 29.—Before Lord Meadowbank. Joshua Brown, butcher in Castle-Douglas, accused of sheep-stealing, was, upon his own confession, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. Hugh Dallas, soldier in the 72d foot, for forging a receipt for 12 guineas, by Capt. Lacon of said regiment, whereby he procured the money. The pannel persisted in confessing his guilt; and evidence having been adduced for the farther satisfaction of the court and jury, he was unanimously found guilty, but recommended to his Majesty's mercy. Sentence of death was pronounced on him.—George Turdie, travelling chapman, for forging, or uttering notes of the Bank of England, knowing them to be forged. The libel was restricted to his having such notes in his custody; to which charge the pannel pled guilty, and was sentenced to 14 years transportation. Daniel Feggan, and Helen Feggan, his wife, for uttering base coin, to a small amount, were, upon their own petition, banished from Scotland for seven years.

Jedburgh, Oct. 4.—Before the Lord Justice Clerk.—Agnes Baillie, and Henry Rutherford, a sheriff-officer, accused of theft and reset of theft. A petition was presented for the former, stating that she was in a state of insanity, and now confined in the county asylum for persons in that situation, and praying that she might be delivered to her father. Her situation being proved, the desire of the petition was granted. The diet against Rutherford was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted on a new warrant.

Magis-

MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH.

Tuesday, October 4. the Magistrates and Council walked in procession to the High Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Brunton, one of the ministers of this city, from Matthew xxv. 15. "And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one," &c. After divine service they returned to the Council Chamber, when the following Gentlemen were chosen Magistrates for the ensuing year:—

The Right Hon. WILLIAM COULTER, Lord Provost.

Peter Hill, Esq.
John Turnbull, Esq.
A. C. Younger, Esq.
Alexander Manners, Esq. } Bailies.

William Calder, Esq. Dean of Guild.

Robt. Scott Moncrieff, jun. Esq. Treasurer.

Donald Smith, Esq. Old Provost.

George White, Esq.
William Tennant, Esq.
David Kinnear, Esq.
John Gloag, Esq. } Old Bailies.

James Carfrae, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.

Thomas Henderson, Esq. Old Treasurer.

Mess. Kincaid M'Kenzie
William Gilchrist
Richard Young } Merchant Counsellors.

Adam Anderson
Wm. Farquharson } Trades Counsellors.

John Auchterlonie, Convener
Alexander Ritchie
James Rennie
William Sibbald
Robert Hogg
Andrew Wilson } Ordinary Council Deacons.

Andrew Inglis
Alexander Spence
Charles Smith
Matthew Martin
Robert Clark
John Aird
Andrew Gardner
Robert Wilson } Extraordinary Council Deacons.

MARRIAGES.

July 19. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr Robert Shirra, Yetholm, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Gibb, merchant, Aberdeen.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr George Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, to Miss Lambe, daughter of —— Lambe, Esq.

Sept. 14. Mr James Kerr, accountant in Glasgow, to Miss Jean Carmalt.

15. At London, Major Alexander Morison, of the Hon. East India Company's service, of Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex, to Miss Jane Carnell, youngest daughter of John Carnell, Esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Paterson, merchant, Edinburgh, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr James Reid, merchant, Edinburgh.

17. At Laggan, the Rev. Mr Lachlan M'Pherson, minister of Knockando, to Miss Penuel Grant.

20. Dr Robert Benstead Wright, of Southampton, Jamaica, to Nicola, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Watson, writer to the signet.

20. At Mousewald Place, the Rev. Thomas Inglis, minister of Lochrutton, to Janet, youngest daughter of the late Robert Henderson, Esq. of Cleugh-heads.

21. At Chester, Lord Charles Bentinck, son to the Duke of Portland, to the Hon. Miss Seymour. After the ceremony, his Lordship received orders to proceed to Yarmouth, to embark with the expedition to Spain.

22. At Coldstream, William Scott, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Jordan of Edinburgh.

28. At Inverness, the Rev. Dr Griffith, master of University College, Oxford, to Miss Ironside, daughter of the late Rev. William Ironside, and sister to Mrs Grant of Rothiemurchus.

28. At Ochtertyre, James Glasford, Esq. advocate, to Miss Murray, daughter of the late Sir William Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre.

George Paton, Esq. of Bedford Square, to Miss Ashmore.

Lately, Thomas Heaton Norres, Esq. of Moswel Hill, Middlesex, to Miss S. Dempster, eldest daughter of Mr James Dempster, of Baron House, Mitcham.

Oct. 1. At London, Edward Majoribanks, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Latour, third daughter of the late Francis Latour, Esq. of Madras.

3. At Leckiebank, Andrew Murray, younger of Murrayshall, Esq Advocate, to Miss Thomson, daughter of the late Oliver Thomson of Leckiebank, Esq.

3. At Halbeath, Mr Charles Chrystie, writer, Stirling, to Isabella, daughter of Mr Young of Halbeath.

3. At Diverswells, Mr John Hooper, manager of Sauchie coal-works, to Ann, daughter of Alexander Flint, farmer.

5. At Houghton le Spring, Archibald Jerdon, Esq. of Bonjedward, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Robert Millner, Esq. of Barnes.

7. At Broughton manse, the Rev. Alexander Telfer, minister of the gospel, Johnstone, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gray, minister of Broughton.

12. The Rev. Henry Grey, minister of Stenton, to Miss Grey, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr Grey, of Millfield-hill.

Oct.

Oct. 24. At Moffat, Mr Robert Watt, merchant, Dumfries, to Miss Grace Chrichton of Moffat.

25. At Spring Garden, Stockbridge, Mr James Bonthron, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr Edward Simpson.

26. At Leith, Dr Nimmo of Glasgow, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Gladstones, Esq. Leith.

BIRTHS.

June 7. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of John Pringle, Esq. a son and heir.

July 17. At Grenada, the Lady of John Ross, Esq. of Clerkscourt, a son.

Sept. 3. At Houghton, near Darlington, the Lady of Major John Malcolm, a son.

At Highgate, the Lady of Walter Carruthers, Esq. a daughter.

8. At Capenoch, Lady Kirkpatrick, a son.

12. At Shielhill, Forfarshire, Mrs Buchan, a son.

12. At Aberdeen, Mrs Beaumont, of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, a daughter.

14. At Kelso, Mrs A. Ballantyne, a son.

15. At Perth, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Macquarrie, 73d regiment, a daughter.

23. At Craigforth, Mrs Callander, a daughter.

26. At Leith Fort, the Lady of Brigadier-General Laye, commanding the Royal Artillery in North Britain, a daughter.

26. At Hermitage Park, near Leith, the Lady of J. A. Borron, Esq. a son.

27. At Kilmarnock, Mrs Gregory, a son.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Grant, wife of Mr James Grant, writer to the signet, a son.

At Aberdeen, the Lady of Capt. Russell, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

At the Grange, the Lady of Lord Henry Stuart, a son.

At Camberwell Grove, the Lady of Captain Honyman, Royal Navy, a son.

At Ayton, Mrs Fordyce, jun. a daughter.

At Clayhill, the Hon. Mrs Wedderburn, a daughter.

Oct. 3. At Kelly, the Lady of the Hon. Major Ramsay, a son.

4. At London, the Lady of John Spalding, Esq. of Holm, a son and heir.

18. The Lady of Dr John Hume, of Hamilton, a son.

19. At Newbottle, Lady Harriet Ancram, a daughter.

20. At Castlecraig, the Lady of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, Bart. a daughter.

20. At Blairadam, Mrs Anstruther Thomson, Lady of John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charleton, a daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, the Lady of David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor-General, a daughter.

DEATHS.

1807. *Oct.* 17. At Calcutta, after a residence of 26 years, Capt. Henry Thomas Spence, of the Diamond Pearl, country vessel. This gentleman left Edinburgh at an early period of life, and, after serving with reputation 13 years in the British navy, went to India, where he acquired a handsome fortune.

1808. *Jan.* 8. At Onore, Lieut. Spottiswoode Lawson, of the 14th regt. Madras native infantry, second son of the late William Lawson of Cairnmuir, Esq.

July 16. At Montreal, Mrs Eweretta Jane Richardson, wife of Alexander Auldjo, Esq.

20. At Kingston, Jamaica, General William Anne Villettes, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the forces in that island.

At his estate in Berbice, Alexander Bruce Morris, Esq.

At Sierra Leone, Capt. Wm. Murray, of the Royal York Rangers, commanding the detachment in that colony.

Aug. 2. At Riga, aged 23, Mr George Forbes, eldest son of Mr John Forbes of Upper Boyndlie. He was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the river there.

4. At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, in Nova Scotia, Mr John Grinly, merchant there, aged 24 years, eldest son of Mr William Grinly, broker in Leith.

5. At Clifton, Bristol-Hotwells, aged twenty seven years, Hugh Mair, Esq. late of Friday Street, London, merchant, youngest son of John Mair, Esq. of Plantation, near Glasgow, after a severe protracted illness, which he bore with exemplary resignation to the divine will, and whose remains are deposited in the Cathedral Church, Bristol, where a monument is erecting to the memory of this excellent young man.

15. At Greenock, Mrs Flora M'Allister, wife of Mr John M'Allister, merchant, and daughter of Alexander M'Allister Esq. of Strathaird.

Sept. 4. On board his Majesty's ship Phipps, Colonel Charles Williamson, on his passage home from the Havannah with important dispatches for Government.

11. At Dundee, Agnes Gibson, spouse of Patrick Macvicar, one of the ministers of Dundee, and daughter of John Gibson, minister of Mains, aged 34.

13. At Bridgend of Dumfries, Mr Matthew Jardine, farmer, late in Brecca.

13. At Edmonston, Laurence Brown, Esq of Edmonston, in the 84th year of his age.

14. At Carlisle, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Lieut.-Colonel James Campbell, inspecting Field Officer at that place.

Sept.

Sept. 14. At Knightsbridge, the Rev. Dr John Trotter, of the Scots Church in Swallow Street, London, in the 81st year of his age, and 57th of his ministry.

17. At Glenkin, Argyllshire, in the 90th year of his age, Thomas Harkness, Esq. of Clachaig. Mr Harkness was thrice married, and has left behind him fourteen children, thirty-seven grand-children, and sixteen great grand-children, in all sixty seven descendants now living. He had the merit of being the first who introduced the present system of sheep-grazing into Cowal. This mode of farming, with a very inconsiderable capital, enabled him to amass so ample a fortune, that by his death, five of his sons are become landed proprietors in Cowal, and a suitable provision is also left for the other members of his family. His industry, simplicity of life, and strict attention to economy, were remarkable—his integrity, charity, and unaffected piety truly exemplary. His tenants, by whom he was deservedly adored, requested and obtained from the heirs permission to be exclusively the bearers of the corpse of their respected master to the place of interment; but, from the concourse assembled, from various quarters upon this occasion, this arrangement was unavoidably broke in upon.

18. At Pinnacle hill, Robert Davidson, Esq.

19. At Littletown of Ardersier, in the 95th year of his age, Andrew Allan, farmer, a truly worthy and honest man.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Douglas of Cavers, eldest daughter of Hugh Scott, Esq. of Gala, and widow of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Cavers.

20. At Mount Tiviot, John Elliot, Esq. Admiral of the Red, and Master of the Mint in Scotland.

20. At Gayfield Place, Mrs Margt. Stirling, relict of Mr Chas. Robertson, painter in Edinburgh.

21. At Peterhead, Mrs Mary Mackay, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Mackay, late of Bighouse, and widow of the deceased William Baillie, Esq. of Rosehall.

21. At Jerviston, Mrs Cunison, wife of James Cuniston, Esq. of Jerviston.

22. At Dumfries, Miss Jean Williamson, daughter of Mr David Williamson, merchant there.

22. At Edinburgh, John Rae, Esq. surgeon. He was Captain-Commandant of the Sharpshooters attached to the 1st batt. 2d regt. R.E.V. and was interred with military honours.

22. At Foyers, Patrick Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston.

22. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Wardroper, relict of Mr James Patrick, late shipmaster in Dundee, aged 74.

23. At Hawick, Mr Samuel Hoy, whitesmith, aged 67.

23. At Leith, Mr Matthew Comb, sen. aged 70.

27. At Stirling, Mrs Rind, sen.

27. At Cameron Bank, near Edinburgh, Alexander Crawford, fifth son of Mr Crawford land surveyor.

27. At London, aged 54, Mrs Fyers, wife of Colonel Fyers.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Innes, writer to the signet.

28. At Linlithgow, Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Hugh Campbell, at Islandrie.

28. At Durham, Mrs Elphinston, widow of Alexander Elphinston, Esq. advocate.

28. In the Fleet Prison, London, where he was confined for a libel on Mr Aris, governor of Coldbath Fields, Mr Dickie, late of the Strand, a steady supporter of Sir Francis Burdett and his party. The jury found him liable in 700*l.* damages, for which he was imprisoned, being unable to pay it. Mr Dickie had been confined five years.

29. At Bath, George Donaldson, Esq. town-clerk of Haddington.

At Gijon, the Hon. Capt. Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, who had gone out as a volunteer to Spain; and Mr Creed, son to Mr Creed, Navy Agent. The Swallow brig having arrived there with some vessels to take on board 2000 Merino sheep, presented to his Majesty by the Junta of that Principality, a boat put off from her, having on board these gentlemen and others, but upset on the bar, and Capt. H. and Mr C. perished. The rest were picked up by boats from the shore.

—. Lately, at London, Richard Porson, A.M. Greek Professor of the University of Cambridge. He was one of the best scholars in Europe, particularly in Greek literature.

Lately, Mr William Metcalf, midshipman, late of his Majesty's ship Eolus, and son of the Rev. Francis Metcalfe of Kirkbride.

At Hagley, near Birmingham, the Right Hon. Wm. Henry Lord Lyttleton, aged 84.

At Rendlesham, the Right Hon. Peter Thellusson, Lord Rendlesham.

At Leeds, Mr Kemp, partner in the house of Sanderson and Kemp, linen-drapers.—He dropped down dead, while in the act of leaving his own house on a journey to Manchester.

At Cheltenham, Lieut. William Abercromby Gordon, of the Royal Artillery.

At Wyham, John Grant, Esq. one of the most considerable farmers and graziers in the county of Lincoln, having in his possession, at the time of his death, 10,000 acres of land.

At

At Northbar, Mrs Elisabeth M'Gilchrist, aged 93, daughter of the late James M'Gilchrist, Esq of Northbar.

Oct. 1. At Cromarty, Mrs Allan, aged 89.

1. At View Park, Bruntsfield Links, Miss Jane Inglis, eldest daughter of the late Mr Jas. Inglis, merchant, Edinburgh.

3. At Winterfield, near Dunbar, Major General John Forbes, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

4. At Garthamlock, Mrs Christian Campbell, widow of Alexander Buchanan, Esq. of Auchmar.

5. At Mid-shiels, Mrs Johnston, wife of John Johnston, Esq. Queen Street, Edinburgh, and eldest daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Adderston.

6. At Strathaven, Mr Thomas Duncan, surgeon there, a gentleman highly respected for his professional abilities and private virtues.

10. At Glasgow, Mrs Cecilia Gairdner, wife of Mr James Calder, merchant.

11. At Whitehaven, Joseph Harriman, Esq.

14. At Manse of Dalry, Mrs Mary Fullarton, wife of the Rev. John Thomson.

14. At Perth, Mrs Isobel Wilson, relict of Mr John Scotland, merchant there, aged 85. She only survived her sister, Mrs Alison, 12 days, who died on the 2d, at the age of 97.

15. At Westham, Essex, James Anderson, LL.D. of Mounie, in the county of Aberdeen. He was the author of several works on Agriculture, Political Economy, and other subjects of general interest.

17. At Wilmslaw, Cheshire, on his way to London, Lieut.-Colonel James Paterson, of the Hon. the East India Company's service.

19. At Musselburgh, Capt. John Johnston, barrack-master.

At Glasgow, in his 90th year, Mr Daniel Cullen, one of the linen stamp-masters of Glasgow, and brother of the late Dr William Cullen, Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh.

At Summerlee, Mr Donald M'Brayne, late of the East India service.

At Lower Tooting, Captain King, R. N. Governor of New South Wales.

At Bath, Major John Duddingstone, 28th regiment.

At London, Andrew Yule, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Bath, James Maver Grant, Esq. barrister, eldest son of Charles Grant, Esq. of the Island of St Vincent.

At ——, Dowager Lady Myddleton, in her 78th year.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Oct. 3.	234	2¼ disc.	66¼ ½
10.	——	3¼ —	65½ 66¼
17.	232 3	2¼ —	66¼ ¾
24.	——	1 1¾ —	66½ 67

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Oct. 3.	70	95	38	42	30	36	58	62
10.	70	96	40	45	32	37	56	61
17.	70	92	40	45	34	39	55	59
24.	72	98	40	47	34	40	54	60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease
Oct. 7.	42 s. 53	26 s. 33	23 s. 29	28 s. 34
14.	42 52	25 32	22 29	28 34
21.	44 53	26 31	24 30	29 35
28.	44 54	26 32	23 28	28 35

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Oct. 4.	280	22 21	47	16 —
11.	260	21 20	34	16 —
18.	180	21 20	26	16 —
25.	280	21 20	41	16 —

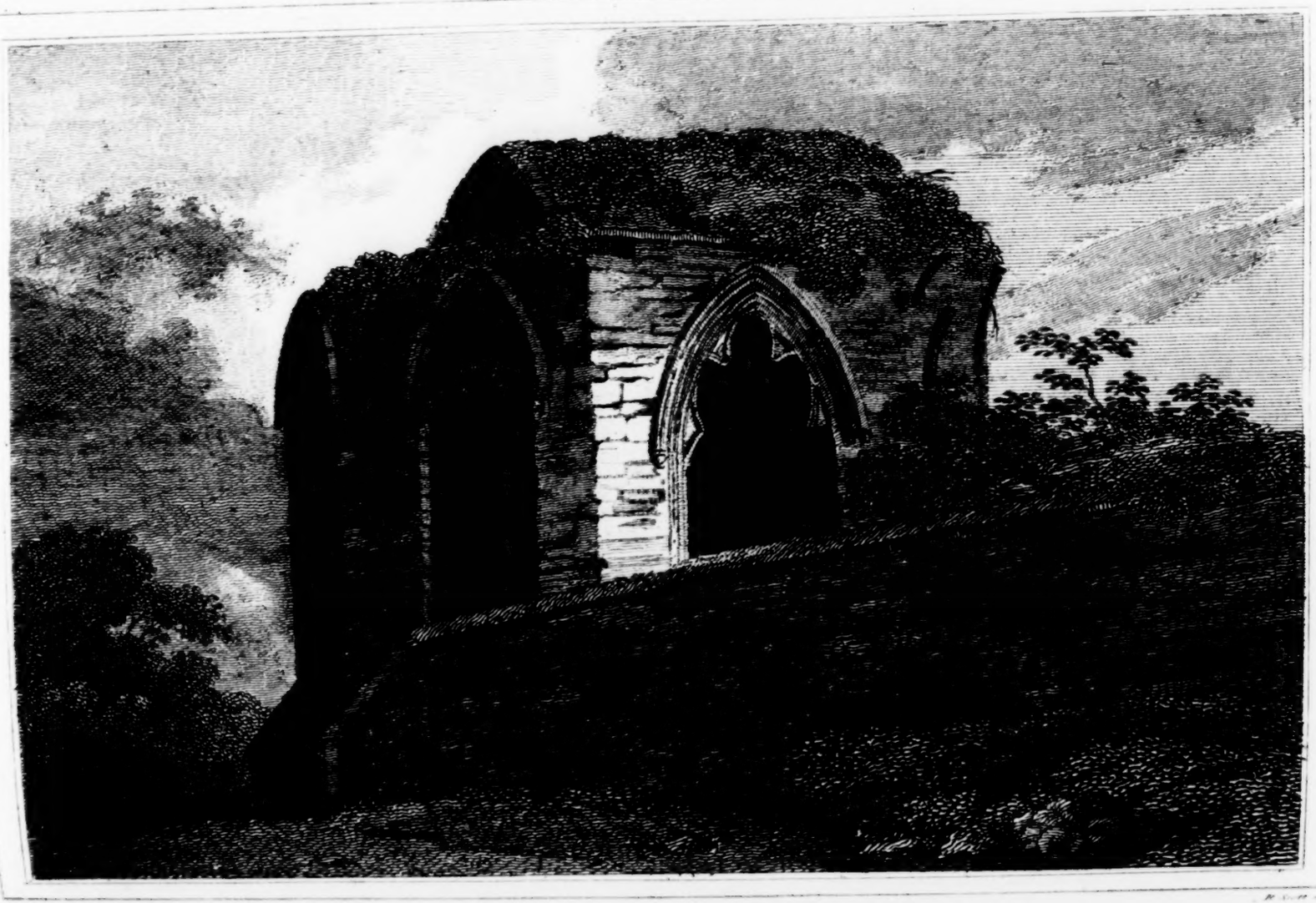
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to *Timon* for the information he has given us, of which we shall carefully avail ourselves; though, from different considerations, it does not appear necessary to communicate it to our readers.

We shall avail ourselves, in part at least, of the communications of *Glotianus*.

The Poem on *Arthur Seat* is unavoidably postponed till our next.

R. will not suit our Miscellany.



THE CHAPEL OF THE BLACK FRIARS ST ANDREWS.